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Panic, not poison, in Jenin

By DAVID RICHARDSON and MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Israeli medical experts yesterday concluded that there is no evidence — on the basis of clinical, laboratory and environmental examinations — to indicate that there was any poisoning of residents in the Jenin district.

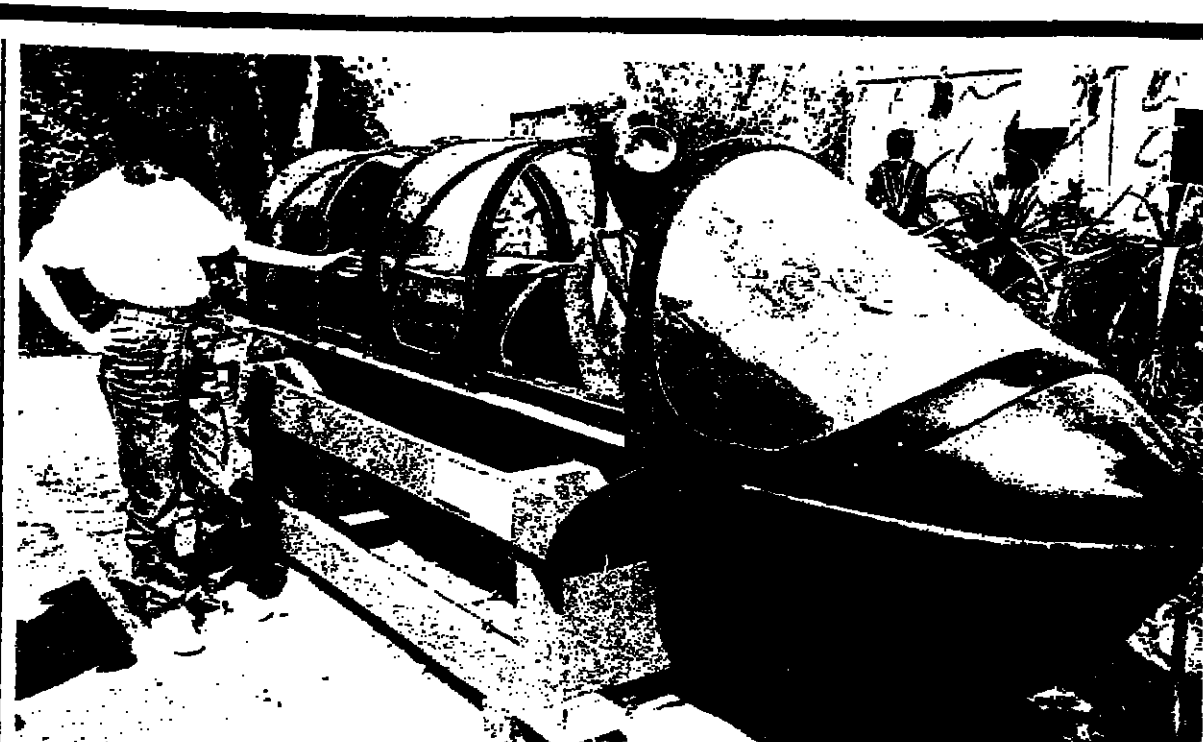
The doctors suggested at a press conference in Tel Aviv that the complaints of more than 400 persons in the area who have been hospitalized during the past week were a mass panic reaction triggered by a "possible environmental irritant" in the nearby village of Arraba on March 21.

Nonetheless, Prof. Baruch Modan, director-general of the Health Ministry, said he had invited a team of investigators from the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, to come here to conduct an independent assessment. Modan has also been in contact with the World Health Organization.

Modan quoted at length from reports in the *British Medical Journal* and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* to support his argument that similar "epidemics" had been recorded in the U.S., England and Kenya.

There were three waves of patients, Modan said, reporting the first at a girls school in Arraba on March 21, the second four or five days later, at five schools in Jenin and finally a large number of persons from a specific street in Jenin last Monday evening. More than 400, mostly young girls, have been hospitalized for complaints of headaches, dizziness, abdominal pains, blurred vision and general weakness, he said. He stated that 106 remain in hospitals, all but four in the West Bank.

"The behavioural nature of the



The wraps have been removed from the hitherto secret mini-submarine captured by the Israel Navy from the PLO during Operation Peace for Galilee. Naval experts believe the two-man electric-powered vessel was used by Fatah to train terrorists for attacks on shipping in Israeli harbours. The submarine is on display at the Clandestine Immigration and Naval Museum in Haifa.

U.S. 'holds key to break deadlock in talks'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

As U.S. special envoy Philip Habib flew home at the end of his unsuccessful effort to break the Lebanon logjam, senior officials in Jerusalem maintained that the U.S. still holds the key to an accord. "It depends on Washington," one high source said. "Washington can still bring influence to bear on Lebanon to accept (South Lebanon militia leader Sa'ad) Haddad."

But Prime Minister Menachem Begin is not angling for an invitation to summit talks with President Ronald Reagan at this time. Begin's spokesman Uri Porat strongly scotched an Israeli Radio report which said that Begin believed only a summit could break the deadlock over Lebanon.

Begin himself made it clear yesterday, in brief remarks to newsmen, that he was not — yet — ready to consider a unilateral IDF withdrawal from the Beirut-Damascus road area southwards to the Awali River.

This proposal has been advocated by a number of ministers and is believed to have some support within the army. But the position of the prime minister and his senior ministers is that the negotiations with Lebanon and with the U.S. designed to achieve an agreed pull-out of all foreign forces from Lebanon are by no means doomed to failure. On the contrary, there is still optimism that despite present difficulties, the talks will end positively.

This was the position expressed by the Israeli chief negotiator, David Kimche, when the three delegations convened for their 25th session in Kiryat Shmona yesterday morning. The talks were in a "delicate and difficult stage," he conceded in his opening remarks. But Israel still believed an agreement would be reached.

If it were not, he noted, all sides would suffer — but especially the

U.S. accuses Soviets of Mideast incitement

No intention of attack, says Begin

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The State Department yesterday accused the Soviet Union of irresponsibly spreading false reports of a possible Israeli military attack against Syria.

U.S. officials said there was absolutely no evidence to suggest that either Israel or Syria was planning another round of military hostilities.

They charged the Soviets with trying to "stir up trouble" in order to promote the Kremlin's own political interests in the region.

The Americans were reacting to a sharp Soviet statement issued on Wednesday, warning that Israel was preparing a "piratic strike" against Syria. The statement was the latest of several sharp Soviet attacks against Israel.

Rejecting the Soviet charge, the State Department spokesman yesterday called it "exaggerated in tone."

The Moscow correspondent of *The New York Times* yesterday reported that the "tone of the statement suggested the Kremlin fears an Israeli attack" on the recently-deployed, Soviet-supplied SA-5 surface-to-air missile batteries in Syria.

"The statement implied that the Kremlin holds the U.S. responsible

for heading off an Israeli strike, or for permitting one, should it occur," he said.

U.S. officials privately speculated that the Soviets were anxious to disrupt any progress in the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese troop withdrawal negotiations or in the broader search for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement based on President Ronald Reagan's September 1 initiative.

But U.S. officials yesterday said such progress was in any case unlikely in the near future. They were privately expressing their deep concern over the current impasse in the Lebanese negotiations. Special envoy Philip Habib was due to return to Washington last night for further consultations in the coming days with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

U.S. officials discounted the possibility of an early summit meeting involving Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Reagan.

Meanwhile, Radio Cairo quoted a report from sources in Damascus last night that Soviet leader Yuri Andropov will make an official visit to Syria next month. The sources said Andropov would lead a high-level delegation, but did not give any further details. The report has been confirmed neither by Damascus nor Moscow.

Refugee camp curfew lifted after 24 days

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The army last night lifted the curfew at the Jelazoun refugee camp, 24 days after it was imposed following stone-throwing incidents.

Military sources confirmed that during this period three adults in the camp died of "purely natural causes," while local Arab sources claim that at least two infants also died because of inadequate medical care.

Last night the PLO news agency Wafa, now based in Nicosia, claimed that 11 persons had died during the prolonged curfew, imposed following demonstrations in the camp and the stoning of cars on the adjacent Ramallah-Nablus road.

"Military sources have also confirmed that security forces opened fire during a disturbance in the Samaritan village of Tarkumiya on Wednesday. The body of 17-year-old Tahsin Hussein was later brought to a Hebron hospital and sent to Tel Aviv for autopsy, and

Quake devastates Colombian city

POPAYAN, Colombia (AP). — A major earthquake struck southern Colombia yesterday and police said at least 200 persons were killed and hundreds injured in collapsing buildings in the city of Popayan.

Roman Catholic Archbishop Silverio Buitrago said this city of 200,000 people was "half-destroyed" and that the local cathedral had collapsed, burying as many as 100 people.

San Jose Hospital reported some

Experts forecast tense summer with Syria

Each day this past week has brought with it signs of growing tension between Syria and Israel. Forecasts of war between the two countries in the late spring or early summer have become more frequent, though officials in Jerusalem and the chief of staff have said both privately and for the record that they honestly do not know whether or not this is going to happen.

Defence officials tend towards pessimism, but largely because they automatically tend towards worst-case analysis in a conscious attempt to minimize the element of surprise.

Early in the week there were eyewitness reports, carried on the wire services, of huge Israeli and Syrian troop movements in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Even if true, this does not necessarily mean hostile intent. They could have been caused by a changeover of forces, or by a decision to add certain defensive elements dictated by the advent of spring, when the chance of local exchanges increases.

These were followed by prominent reports on Kol Yisrael of Syrian troop movements and maneuvers in Lebanon, though they were accompanied by the caution that these were expected and not irregular.

The entire issue, however, took on new importance in mid-week when Moscow loudly warned Israel against attacking Syria. This was seen here as yet another in a recent series of Soviet overt commitments to Syria's defence — all of which indicate a heightened chance of direct Israel-Soviet involvement if war should break out.

The SA-5 missiles are manned entirely by Soviet crews. There are more and more Soviet advisers attached to Syrian units in Lebanon, according to foreign sources. There have also been reports of the deployment of SA-10 anti-missile missiles on Syrian territory, their first deployment outside the Soviet Union.

Over the past few months the Soviets have replaced most of the anti-aircraft missile defence system lost by the Syrians last June in the



Special Mimouna Supplement
in cooperation with the Beyahad Movement will be published in The Jerusalem Post this coming Sunday, April 3, 1983 (eve of last day of Pessah).

Ceausescu promises to act on PoWs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has promised to make a second appeal to Syrian President Hafez Assad, to clarify reports that Israel Defence Forces soldiers missing since the war in Lebanon may be in Syrian captivity.

This emerged after a meeting yesterday between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and opposition Labour leader Shimon Peres, who briefed Begin on his talks with the Rumanian president in Bucharest just before Pessah.

Ceausescu approached Assad once before at Israel's request on this same issue, but without result.

After the meeting in the Prime Minister's Office, Begin told reporters in reply to a question that efforts to free the IDF soldiers in PLO hands were being made "in all manner of possible ways and not only through the medium of

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As of today, the newsstand price of the daily and Friday Jerusalem Post is being raised once more. We regret the inconvenience caused by this unavoidable increase, but we are forced to raise our price in order to keep up with spiralling production costs and inflation.

The weekday Jerusalem Post, including Monday's paper with the eight-page Weekly Review supplement from Sunday's *New York Times*, will now cost IS 25. Friday's Post, including the weekend Magazine, will cost IS 35.

The price of a subscription to The Jerusalem Post remains the same as before. Subscribe now, and save money: a year's subscription costs IS 6790; half a year costs IS 3650; a three-month subscription costs IS 1880.

The Jerusalem Post will absorb all price increases during the term of your subscription. Remember, we deliver the newspaper to you every day at no extra charge.

Glickstein wins again in Monte Carlo

Post Sports Staff and Agencies

Israel's top tennis player Shlomo Glickstein scored another significant victory yesterday in the \$300,000 Monte Carlo Grand Prix clay court tournament, crushing Pablo Arraya of Peru 6-4, 6-3 in the second round. The victory sends Glickstein into the quarter-finals, where he will face Mel Purcell, who defeated Ilie Nastase 7-6, 7-6.

Arraya is ranked No. 30 in the world in the Association of Tennis Professionals standings. Purcell 26 and Glickstein 42. Glickstein's victory over Arraya was worth nearly \$9,000 as well as 40 computer points. In calculating rankings, victories over the first two seeded players in a tournament like Ivan Lendl bring bonus points. Glickstein beat Ivan Lendl, the world's No. 1 player, in the opening round.

Purcell is well-known to Israel tennis fans, who saw him capture the 1981 Grand Prix title at the Israel Tennis Centre in Ramat Hasharon with some scintillating tennis. Glickstein and Purcell are likely to meet again in the Hapoel Games at the beginning of May. Glickstein has lost his two previous matches with the American.

Meanwhile, Swedish star Bjorn Borg, 26, bowed out in the last professional match of his career by losing in the second round to Henri Laconte, the hard-hitting 19-year-old French left-hander, 4-6, 7-5, 7-6.

Other results: Guillermo Vilas beat Tomas Smid 6-4, 6-3. Yannick Noah beat Wojtek Fibak 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

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BRUSSELS	8	11	10	Bale
BULGARIA	10	21	21	50
CHICAGO	1	30	41	Bale
COPENHAGEN	1	34	4	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	7	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	7	Cloudy
Helsinki	0	32	3	Cloudy
HONG KONG	16	31	30	Clear
JERUSALEM	17	30	28	Clear
LONDON	5	41	9	Clear
MADRID	2	28	17	Clear
MONTREAL	10	14	2	Clear
NEW YORK	2	30	10	Clear
OSLO	0	32	3	Cloudy
PARIS	7	18	12	Clear
SAO PAULO	17	31	27	Clear
STOCKHOLM	7	18	12	Clear
TOKYO	9	22	2	Clear
TORONTO	7	18	12	Clear
VIENNA	2	30	10	Clear
ZURICH	3	37	9	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with rise in temperature and in humidity. Sharav conditions in centre of country.
Outlook for Shabbat: Further rise in temperature.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	32	14-24	28
Golan	32	14-24	28
Nahariya	73	10-21	26
Safed	37	15-21	25
Haifa Port	82	14-24	28
Tiberias	36	12-31	35
Naazareth	30	12-31	30
Afula	35	13-30	34
Shomron	37	13-25	29
Tel Aviv	75	14-24	28
B-G Airport	25	14-30	34
Jericho	36	12-33	36
Gaza	80	14-20	26
Beersheba	14	10-29	34
Eilat	13	16-33	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

French Ambassador Jacques Dupont yesterday presented World WIZO President Raya Jaglom with the 'Croix de Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Merite' at a reception at his residence in Jaffa. Among the guests were Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor, Ministers Gideon Patt and Yitzhak Moda'i, MKs Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin, Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat and former defence minister Ezer Weizman.

The Rehovot municipality here has presented a representative of the Lubavitcher rebbe with the gold key of the city, in appreciation of the activities of the Habad hassidim in the town.

Rubinstein competition finishes second round

Post Music Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The second round of the Fourth Arthur Rubinstein International Piano Master competition ended yesterday at Tel Aviv Museum's Recanati Auditorium.

The following are the six semi-finalists: Hung-Kuan Chen of Taiwan, Barry Douglas of UK, Fei-Ping Hsu of the People's Republic of China, Jeffrey Kahane of the U.S., Alexander Kuzmin, formerly of the Soviet Union but now stateless, and Gregorio Nardi of Italy.

The third stage of the competition will take place at Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium on April 5.

Mubarak in China

CAIRO (AP). — President Hosni Mubarak departed yesterday for China, the first stop on a tour which will also take him to North Korea, Japan and Indonesia. The Middle East News Agency said.
It will be Mubarak's third visit to China, but his first since taking office in October 1981.

(Continued from Page One)
epidemic does not suggest that the whole incident was 'imaginary' or that the medical observers who examined the patients were 'fooled'.
Modan said, quoting the conclusions of a doctor in the *British Medical Journal*.

But Tat-Aluf (Brig.-Gen. res.) Shlomo Ilyia, the head of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration, suggested that politics and political activists were to a large extent responsible. He said the army had detained the well-known Jenin activist and *Al-Fajr* journalist Kadouria Moussa, after he was found inside the Jenin hospital wearing a white cloak.

Security sources later reported no connection between Moussa's arrest and the arrest of the newspaper's editor in East Jerusalem, Hanna Siniara, who was released on bail yesterday.

The chief of the IDF Medical Corps, Tat-Aluf (Brig.-Gen.) Moshe Revah also stressed that in most cases there were no objective symptoms, such as a slow pulse rate, low blood pressure or vomiting, to sug-

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Soviet intellectuals form anti-Zionist group

MOSCOW (AP). — A group of Soviet intellectuals, acting with apparent official backing, yesterday urged all Soviet citizens to join an anti-Zionist committee to work against Zionism and "crimes" perpetrated by Israel.

The appeal came from "prominent public figures" in the arts, military and sciences — some of them apparently Jews. It was published in full by the official news agency Tass.

The appeal to all Soviet citizens denounced Zionism in harsh terms and especially stressed the need "for Soviet media to fully reveal... the anti-people and anti-humanitarian nature of diversionary propaganda and policy of Zionism."

"In its essence, Zionism is a concentration of extreme nationalism, chauvinism and racial intolerance, justification of territorial seizures and annexation, armed adventurism, political arbitrariness and impunity, demagoguery and ideological sabotage, sordid maneuver and perfidy," the appeal said.

The appeal accused Israel of perpetrating crimes in Lebanon and charged that the U.S. used Zionism to promote "an offensive against socialism."

The appeal came one day after the Soviet government issued an unexplained statement accusing Israel of planning a "piratic strike" against Syria with Washington's support.

Western diplomats were puzzled by the timing of the government statement, which put on the highest official level charges frequently voiced in the last two months in the state-run Soviet media about Syria, Moscow's key Middle East ally.

The purpose of forming an anti-

Zionist committee was not immediately apparent. Western analysts in Moscow speculated it was linked to an international conference on Soviet Jewry held in Jerusalem.

The conference ended March 18 with a statement that said the Soviet Union denied its Jewish population the "basic right to emigrate."

The statement also charged that the Soviet Union creates a climate of hostility and repression... worsened by a pervasive and virulent anti-Semitism that has become an instrument of Soviet national policy.

Yesterday's Soviet appeal went out of its way to deny these charges, without alluding to the Jerusalem conference.

"It is common knowledge that Soviet people are real internationalists, resolutely reject any forms of chauvinism including Zionism and anti-Semitism," it said.

"The nationalities policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is being falsified most crudely," the document said. "Usurping the right to 'defend' Soviet Jews, the Zionist ringleaders try to persuade world opinion that a Jewish question allegedly exists in the USSR."

"The Jews, citizens of the USSR, are part and parcel of the Soviet people," the document said. It added that "the Soviet Jews... angrily denounce the falsehood and slander against the socialist homeland."

Among those Tass listed signing Thursday's appeal were Col. General David Dragunsky, academician Martin Kabachnik, writer Genrikh Gofman, and law professor Samuil Ziv.

Monkey bites judge

EILAT (Itim). — A small monkey, brought yesterday to the local magistrates court as evidence, bit the judge's hand and urinated on his bench.

The monkey, stolen recently from its owner in Ramat Gan, was discovered in Eilat on Tuesday by a lifeguard, who noticed the animal being led by a leash across the crowded beach. The lifeguard spotted the monkey just after hearing a radio bulletin about the theft of a monkey in Ramat Gan.

He called police, who arrested the animal's escort. The suspect told investigators he had bought the monkey for \$40,000.

Ultra-Orthodox man held for J'lem fire

Jerusalem police last night arrested an ultra-Orthodox man who is suspected of setting an apartment building on fire in the mostly religious Geula neighbourhood.

According to the police spokesman, the fire was set in the building, occupied by secular residents, by an ultra-Orthodox group.

The arrest may be the police's first break in uncovering a suspected ring of zealots who have been attacking secular residents of Geula and are suspected of having set fires in two Jerusalem night clubs.

Highway death toll mounts

By LIOA MORIEL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Two sisters-in-law from Ashdod were killed yesterday when the car in which they were travelling overturned about 60 kilometres north of Eilat on the Arava highway. Their three children were injured and were reported in serious condition last night at the Josephthal Hospital in Eilat.

Rav-Pakad Moshe Caspi, commander of the Eilat police, said the two Dahan brothers, their wives and children were in the car. The driver lost control when the vehicle veered onto the shoulder and he tried to return it to the highway.

The dead women were identified as Sarah Dahan, 29, and Ellen Dahan, 24. One woman died immediately, while the other, eight-months pregnant, died at the hospital. The injured children were aged four, eight and eighteen months.

In another Arava highway accident, yesterday afternoon, three persons were injured when their car overturned near Ein Yahav. They were reported in fair condition at Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, where they were taken by a military helicopter.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there was another accident on the Beersheba-Beit Kana road in which four persons were killed earlier this week in a multiple crash. A 15-year-old boy was injured yesterday when two cars collided. He was in critical condition at the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. Four others suffered minor injuries.

In the North, a couple and their 18-year-old son were injured when their car overturned on the coast road near the Atlit interchange outside Zichron Ya'acov yesterday. Naftali and Hanna Goldschmidt, both 50, from Jerusalem were badly injured. Their son Reuven was slightly hurt.

BEGIN ON SYRIA

(Continued from Page One)
same time not to be frightened by it. There had been such things before, he noted.

Peres said that he also believed "Israel has no intention" of launching a military action against Syria. He too cautioned against treating the Soviet statement lightly.

The prime minister's remarks were the only official Israeli reaction to the Soviet statement. Begin decided that there would be no formal government response — partly, it is understood, because government analysts are still studying the Moscow broadside and evolving an assessment of its portent.

Begin's press aide Uri Porat acknowledged frankly earlier yesterday that "we don't exactly know what to make of it... we are examining it." Porat said the Soviets

had not communicated their statement directly to Israel through diplomatic channels (the embassy of Finland represents Soviet interests in Israel). Israel had heard it, when it was issued by the Soviet official news agency TASS.

Most observers here agree that the Soviet statement, which represents a distinct escalation in Moscow's rhetoric, reflects Russia's determination to carve out for itself a more active and more powerful role in this region in the aftermath of the Lebanon war.

Another aspect of this same Soviet strategy is the Kremlin's current energetic efforts to influence the PLO not to endorse any American-orchestrated diplomatic effort on the Palestinian issue.

PANIC IN JENIN

gest poisoning. The yellow substance found on the window sills of the classrooms in Arraba, where girl pupils first became ill was found to be pollen common in the air at this time of year.

Dr. Moshe Tirosh, deputy director of the Sheba Medical Centre at Tel Hashomer and its chief toxicologist, said six women had been referred to the hospital and had been examined. He said that there was no pathological or unifying factor. The women were discharged yesterday.

Four teenage girls had been admitted a few days ago with various complaints of stiffness in the lower limbs. There were no objective abnormalities in their cases either, and their initial blood chemistries were normal, he said, but they were being kept for further observation.

The Health Ministry's chief epidemiologist, Dr. Tiberius Schwartz, was in Jenin last Monday night when hundreds of residents from a street in the eastern part of the city converged on the hospital

and complained of similar symptoms. Schwartz said most were women and that the incident was triggered by a car with a broken exhaust pipe passing through the street a few minutes earlier which probably emitted a noxious gas.

Ilyia, replying to a question about a yellow van with covered licence plates passing through the town that night, said the vehicle belonged to a local resident now being questioned.

"It is odd that when Israeli and West Bank medical teams were in the field together, we all agreed that we had smelled a strong and irritating odour. But in the official findings, these reports from the Israelis were obviously ignored," Dr. Hussein Obeid, director of public health services for the West Bank, said last night, in reaction to the press conference conclusions.

Obeid expressed "regret" that Modan had been "in such a hurry to pass judgement." Obeid noted that it had taken investigators over four months to isolate the cause of a wave of lead poisoning in Arab villages.



Prime Minister Menachem Begin receives a report from Labour opposition leader Shimon Peres in Jerusalem yesterday on the latter's talks in Bucharest.

Begin, Peres discuss Lebanese issue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Labour opposition leader Shimon Peres met in Jerusalem yesterday and discussed the situation in Lebanon, the possible entry of Jordan into the peace process and the policy of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In these spheres, Peres told *The Jerusalem Post*, the only principle on which he and Begin were in agree-

ment was that negotiations between Israel and the PLO were "neither possible nor useful."

Begin described the conversation with Peres as "pleasant."

Peres is due to travel shortly to Madrid for a meeting of the Socialist International, amid a flurry of reports in the Spanish press that Spain is edging perceptibly closer to establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

20 Arabs arrested for Land Day disturbances

By YOEL DAR, Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Twenty Arab residents from the villages of Sakhnin and Araba in the Western Galilee have been arrested on suspicion of disturbing the peace and raising Palestinian flags on Land Day.

The police chief in the area, Nitzav-Mishne (assistant commander) Zvi Sade, has set up a special team headed by Pakad (chief inspector) Asher Matza to investigate the case. *The Jerusalem Post* was told. The 20 suspects will appear before a magistrates court this morning.

An unofficial source said that

police refrained from arresting the suspects "on the spot" in order not to aggravate the situation in Arab villages on Land Day. The Wednesday observance marked a 1976 protest against expropriation of land in the Galilee in which six Arabs were killed.

Police yesterday released eight Arab residents arrested on the eve of Land Day. Included were three Rakah activists, including a journalist who works for *Al-Itihad*, the Communist organ.

Nazareth police yesterday arrested an Arab youth on suspicion of smashing the windows of the local Hamashbir store here on Wednesday.

High Court bars expulsion of family

The High Court of Justice yesterday issued an interim injunction preventing the military authorities from expelling a woman and her four children from Kafr Dik near Tulkarm.

The court also ordered that the children be returned to the school from which they were recently expelled.

The petitioners' attorney, Shalom Barad, said that Badria Ali Ahmed was born in Samaria and was married there in 1962. She left for Venezuela with her husband and her four children were born there.

In 1970 she returned with the children and ever since has lived in Kafr Dik. Recently, according to the petition, following a decision by the authorities the children were expelled from their school, because, it was asserted, they were living in the area illegally.

In addition their lawyer said he was told, at the office of the legal adviser to the commander of Judea and Samaria that the authorities

believed the woman and her children should be expelled from the area.

Barad asserted that the reasoning of the commander of Judea and Samaria, not to give the petitioners identity cards like other residents of the area, and to deny them schooling, was illogical, unreasonable and arbitrary.

"The petitioners had rights as residents of Judea and Samaria and the commander of the area had no authority to annul them," said Barad.

He pointed out that the petitioner and her children had Jordanian citizenship, and they, like other Jordanian citizens in the area, had no other place to settle. Therefore, from the point of view of justice and law it should be recorded in the population register for the area that they are residents, he said.

Judge Moshe Beisky ruled that the interim injunction will remain in force until a decision on an order nisi is given by a bench of three judges.

U.S. HOLDS KEY

(Continued from Page One)
ly on the matter of joint patrols. They acknowledged, though, that on this matter too not everything was agreed and further negotiation was required.

Jerusalem Post reporter Menahem Horowitz adds: Sources in the Israeli delegation said Israel cannot rely upon the Lebanese Army after it has been so badly mauled in recent years. Israel is seeking special and unconventional security arrangements in Southern Lebanon, a source said.

Lebanese delegation head Antoine Fattal said Lebanon supports security arrangements appropriate for Southern Lebanon. "My country has the duty to concern itself with these security measures," Fattal said.

Lebanese reporters also said they have heard that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will soon visit the Middle East.

BIBLE QUIZ. — Dov Kotlowitz, 17, of Midrashat Noam in Pardes Hanna, and Rafi Navon 17, of Yeshivat Torat Yeshalom in Kfar Avraham last night won the national youth Bible quiz held in Kfar Sava. They will represent Israel in the world quiz in Jerusalem on Independence Day.

On the anniversary of the death of our beloved

ZEEV GLÜCK ז"ל

there will be a graveside memorial service at Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa on Tuesday, April 5, 1983 at 2:00 p.m.
We will meet at the cemetery entrance. The Family

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

AMOS PALTI ז"ל

after a prolonged illness

The funeral will take place today, Friday, April 1, 1983, leaving from the Kinyat Shaul cemetery gate at 1:00 p.m.

Han and Yael Palti and family
Hagai and Bracha Palti and family.
Telma and Avi Amilianer and family
Lotte Noam and family

Our beloved husband, father and grandfather

BARNARD GARTENSTEIN ז"ל

passed away.

The funeral will take place today, Friday, April 1, 1983 at 10:00 a.m. in Netanya, Vatikin cemetery.
A bus will leave the house at 73, Sderot Weizmann, Netanya, at 9:30 a.m.

Gertrud Gartenstein and family

Arab 'peace keeping' force closes its doors in Beirut

BEIRUT. — The nominal command in Beirut of the "peace-keeping" Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Lebanon was formally closed yesterday and its premises turned over to the Lebanese Army, military sources said.

The sources said the command offices, occupying two floors of the Health Ministry close to one of the main crossing points between West and East Beirut, had not been operating for some time.

The ADF was set up by an Arab summit in Riyadh in October, 1976 to supervise the cease-fire after the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war.

The 30,000-strong force always consisted mainly of Syrian troops. Small units from Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and South Yemen gradually pulled out as the ADF became bogged down in Lebanon's internal troubles.

Theoretically, the supreme commander was the president of Lebanon and the commander a Lebanese officer, Brigadier Sami al-Khatib. But western diplomats said that in practice its activities were determined by the Syrians.

The Beirut newspaper *an-Nahar* said the decision to close the command office in Beirut was taken by Lebanese President Amin Jemayel.

Meanwhile, three persons were killed and six wounded yesterday in gun-battles between Moslem militias in Syrian-controlled north Lebanon.

Police said the gun-battle was touched off by the fatal shooting of a Syrian soldier from the all-Syrian ADF on Wednesday in a Moslem neighbourhood in Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut. (AP, Reuters)

Arafat in Amman for talks

AMMAN (AP). — Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat arrived here yesterday for talks believed crucial to the fate of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East initiative.

Arafat was driven by car from Damascus and was whisked inside the guarded gate of the government guest palace without speaking to reporters.

Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad), a senior Arafat deputy, said the PLO did not know when Arafat would meet with King Hussein, who is

hoping for a go-ahead from the terrorist movement to enter peace talks with Israel on the Palestinians' behalf.

Asked whether the Jordanians are hoping for an endorsement by Arafat of Hussein's peace efforts, Jordan Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh replied, "No, the government is not looking for the endorsement."

"The government is looking for an agreement on a joint and common political movement within the Arab consensus," he said.

SYRIAN TENSION

(Continued from Page One)

opening stages of the war, and are improving them. Their deployment indicates that the Syrians think they have to answer to the June humiliation, and the missiles are backed by new communications and electronics systems.

The Soviets have also replenished the Syrian air force with planes similar to those lost in the war, and have reportedly given Damascus a satellite-linked communications system that could not be neutralized the way the previous system was.

Speculation is wide on why the Soviets have become so involved. Experts believe the main reason is that the Russians feel they have been left out of Middle East decision-making for too long, with the U.S. playing too central a role. It is only through Syria, which has influence in Lebanon and with the Palestinians, that the Soviet Union can hope to have some input into whatever agreements are to be reached.

There are others who say the Soviets have to restore their credibility, lost when its front-line air defence system was destroyed without loss by the Israeli Air Force.

There is no one hard opinion among the analysts as to the probability of war, but all agree that it is going to be a tense summer. Both Syria and Israel have sizeable forces deployed in contact positions in Lebanon, and anything could ignite the spark. Israel could respond to mounting terrorism from Syrian lines, for example, or hit out in frustration over the much-drawn-out troop withdrawal talks.

The Syrians have over three divisions with around 40,000 men deployed in Lebanon.

This includes over 800 tanks, 500 armoured personnel carriers, 350 artillery pieces, commando units, anti-tank units equipped with missiles, and Katyusha rockets. The Syrian strength in Lebanon is over three times what it was on the eve of the Lebanon war.

Israel's deployment is classified, and though it is obviously down from the peak levels before the PLO departed Beirut, it is still large enough to guarantee a solid response to any attack.

"With so much explosiveness in the area, and so many outside influencing factors, anything could happen. Only a fool would predict," a high-ranking official said last night.

Woman shot in neck in central Jerusalem

A 23-year-old woman from Moshav Maoz Zion was wounded slightly yesterday morning when her neck was grazed by a bullet as she was walking down Jaffa Road in the centre of town.

The woman, whose name was not released, was walking near the Generali Building when she suddenly noticed blood dripping on her hand from a scratch on her neck. Police said the wound was made by a 9 mm. bullet, which was found nearby.

The woman was sent home after receiving first aid treatment. She told investigators she has no enemies and cannot imagine why anyone would shoot her.

Police are checking the possibility that the shot was fired by a

terrorist. Because the woman said she did not hear a shot being fired, the possibility is also being examined that the assailant's pistol was equipped with a silencer. (Itim)

Sheli executive picks Ran Cohen as chairman

The Sheli Party executive yesterday unanimously elected Ran Cohen as its chairman, at a meeting in which it also denounced the defection of what it described in a press release as "a negligible minority."

The executive condemned the use of Sheli's name by the dissidents, who recently declared a split in the party in several newspaper advertisements.

בצ"ה

We shall gather to honour the memory of

Rabbi Dr. JOSEPH CARLEBACH ז"ל

Hamburg
Germany's last Chief Rabbi,
at the "Ihud Shivat Zion" building,
86 Ben Yehuda St., Tel Aviv,
on Monday, 28 Nissan 5743 (April 11, 1983),
at 5:00 p.m.

The Family

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

Rabbi HUGO STRANSKY ז"ל

The funeral was held in Jerusalem on Thursday, March 31, 1983</

Temple Mount dig becomes park

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The excavations at the foot of the Temple Mount were formally dedicated yesterday as an archaeological park offering visitors a passage through 1,600 years of history and 25 archaeological periods from Solomon to Suleiman.

The park area, Jerusalem's most important archaeological site, was mostly rocky slope grazed by goats until Prof. Binyamin Mazar of the Hebrew University began excavating there fifteen years ago.

Twenty of its 34 dunams are now open to the public, and the remainder is expected to be so in a year or two. Guided tours lasting an hour and a half are being offered each day from Dung Gate — three in English and three in Hebrew — for IS30 per adult.

At yesterday's ceremony, held on the partially reconstructed Second Temple-period steps leading up to the Temple Mount, Mayor Teddy Kollek said that the excavations had been launched despite opposition. Interior Minister Yosef Burg said the history exposed by the excavations indicated the Jews' enduring connection to Jerusalem.

Reconstruction and restoration has been going on under the direction of archaeologist Meir Ben-Dov since Mazar halted his excavations seven years ago. Ben-

Dov, who had been Mazar's assistant, pointed out during a tour of the site yesterday that not only Jewish ruins had been preserved.

Some of the most impressive remains are Moslem — particularly the ruins of an 8th Century C.E. Omayyad palace. The Byzantine period is represented notably by small but well designed residential structures.

The most notable remains are from the Herodian period, 2,000 years ago, when Jerusalem was one of the most glittering cities of the ancient world. Signs of this grandeur are visible even in the remains of enormous pillars thrown from the stoa — roofed colonnade — ringing the Temple Mount during the Roman destruction in 70 C.E. There are also considerable remains from the First Temple period, including numerous ritual baths.

Much of the money for the park — whose cost is estimated at \$2 million — came from the Levy family of Switzerland with a gift made through the Jerusalem Foundation and the park is named after the late Yitzhak Levy. Trees have been planted on the site to mitigate the glare of the sun.

The park will eventually be incorporated into an archaeological garden extending about two kilometres from the area of Jaffa Gate to David's City. (near Silwan village) as part of the national park surrounding the Old City.

Arrest 'may expose cocaine smugglers'

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The arrest of two men found to be carrying cocaine and heroin may lead to the uncovering of a cocaine smuggling ring, police believe.

The men were arrested when two detectives stopped a rented car in Kiryat Shalom.

Searching the driver and passenger they found 14 grams of cocaine in a plastic bag in the pocket of the driver, 35, who had recently arrived from the U.S. Under his watch strap they found some heroin.

The second man, 25, of Neve Monosson was in possession of an amount of heroin and 1.5 grams of cocaine.

Searching the home of the driver's mother detectives later found a syringe containing some heroin and at the flat of the second man they discovered four bottles of Adulon, a heroin substitute used in the treatment of addicts, and a pistol, for which he had no licence. They also found 85 milligrams of liquid cocaine.

In another unrelated case, six men were charged with drug offences in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Shlomo Kohana, of Givatayim, was detained in custody until the end of the trial after being charged with selling heroin to three of the other defendants. The other five defendants were released on bail.

Visitors and their cars besiege capital

Jerusalem Post Staff

Pessah vacationers, tourists, and religious Jews attending the Priestly Blessing at the Western Wall yesterday combined to snarl traffic in Jerusalem for almost half the day.

Long lines of cars led into and out of the city with downtown streets clogged by overheated, stalled cars. Angry motorists honked horns while desperate pedestrians had to weave their way through the bumper-to-bumper traffic.

Policemen were out in force trying to control the traffic, which was worst near the Old City, downtown and at the northern and southern entrances to town. Mounted policemen, senior officers taken from desk duty and even some detectives were put on traffic duty.

Adding to the frustration of drivers were the high temperatures, which caused several cars to overheat in the dense traffic. The major jams lasted from around 11 a.m. to about 4 p.m. inside the city.

To the east of the city, however, day-trippers to the Dead Sea area created bumper-to-bumper traffic snarls along the entire ascent from Jericho, when they returned to the city in late afternoon.

The normal 25-minute ascent from the Dead Sea's northern shore took nearly 90 minutes of halting, uneven driving, spurring many drivers to take chances and causing numerous near-accidents.

Medical conference winds up

By MARGERY GREENFELD

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A two-day international conference on the surgical replacement of joints damaged by arthritis closes today with lectures on the use of artificial joints made of metal and polyethylene.

More than 150 Israeli arthritis specialists and surgeons attended the conference, sponsored annually by the Centre for Implant Surgery, at Rothschild Hospital in Haifa. Seven guest lecturers from the U.S., England and West Germany, as well as seven local experts, addressed the meeting.

"Arthritis is the most common chronic disease in Israel and throughout the world, and the primary cause of disease-related disability," conference director Dr. David Mendes of Rothschild Hospital said yesterday. Most of the replacement surgery is performed on hip and knee joints, he said.

The conference dealt with both biological and biomechanical methods of joint replacement. In a

biological replacement, joints or parts of joints are transplanted from a donor. These transplants are very successful because there is almost no rejection of the new tissue by the host and the new joint is "fixed" into place as the body tissues grow, Mendes said.

But in Israel, religious considerations restrict the availability of donors and the storage of tissue in organ banks, thus limiting the number of such operations that can be performed, he said.

The implantation of prosthetic joints, or the biomechanical method, has also been done successfully here and abroad. In 20 per cent of these procedures, however, the acrylic cement used to anchor the joint loosens within seven to 10 years, necessitating another operation to replace the cement.

One possible solution to be discussed today involves an artificial joint with a porous surface — now under development — whose thousands of tiny holes will provide a ready base for the body's own tissue growth.

E. Jerusalem editor released on bail

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hanna Siniora, editor of the East Jerusalem daily *Al-Fajr*, was released on IS5,000 bail early yesterday evening. Siniora, arrested on Wednesday night, was to have been brought before a magistrate this morning, a police spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Police questioned Siniora about his alleged contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, sources at *Al-Fajr* told *The Post*. Police investigators also suggested to Siniora that he had attended the recent Palestine National Council in Algiers, which he denied, saying he had been in London and Paris at the time, these sources said.

Al-Fajr is a daily Arabic-language newspaper with weekly editions in English and Hebrew.

Dairy board appeals for bigger milk quota

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Dairy Marketing Board yesterday called on the ministries of Agriculture and Finance to increase the milk production quota for Israeli farmers from 675 million to 730 million litres.

Zvi Gur-Arye, the managing director of the DMB asserted that this quota is in-line with increased consumption of milk and dairy products in Israel. He also said that such an increase in production will not cost the economy anything.

Farmers will be able to increase their production by using existing facilities and better methods, and without the need to invest heavily, said Gur Arye.

Golan Druse to pay bigger local taxes

By YOEL DAR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — The local councils of the Golan Druse decided this week to raise local taxes by about 200 per cent, following a request by the Interior Ministry, which had said the Druse were paying lower taxes than their Jewish neighbours.

The local councils on the Golan Heights have resumed normal relations with governmental bodies, following a period of tension which began a year ago with the government decision to compel the Druse population to accept Israeli identity cards, according to a ministry source.

Jerusalem gets Scrabble

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Scrabble players in Jerusalem will be able to join a weekly club meeting at 7.30 p.m. every Tuesday at the Windmill Hotel, starting April 5.

Membership costs IS800 a year, and according to Sam Orbaum, club organizer, it provides access to tables, competition with other players, weekly statistical reports and prizes.

Orbaum has organized a club in Tel Aviv, located at 4 Rehov Shadal, which starts play on April 10, at 8 p.m.

Pianist Pollini agrees to special recital

Post Music Reporter

Mauricio Pollini, one of the world's leading pianists, has agreed to give a special recital of works by Schumann and Brahms for the benefit of the Arthur Rubinstein piano competition, Jacob Bistrizky, director of the International Rubinstein Society, announced yesterday in Tel Aviv.

The recital is scheduled for April 12 in Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium.



Kirtlal Mehta plants a sapling in the new Mehta-Chandaria Forest. (Rahamim Israeli)

Indian tycoon plants tree

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Indian diamond tycoon Kirtlal Mehta yesterday planted the first sapling in what will become a 10,000-tree Jewish National Fund forest near Jerusalem's Ramot quarter.

Mehta, 77, assisted by his grandson Niki, unveiled the plaque of the Mehta-Chandaria Forest.

Kirtlal Mehta, a devout Hindu, "came on aliyah" in 1965 when he established residence in a Savoyon villa and an apartment in North Tel Aviv. But his relations with the local diamond industry date back to the mid-1940s. Together with his four sons Mehta rules a diamond polishing and trading empire that started in Bombay but now spans all the important gem centres of the world.

The idea for the forest took shape

at a wedding in Nairobi three months ago, when Mehta's grandson, Niki, married Priti Chandaria, who belongs to another Indian family which is among East Africa's biggest industrialists.

The guests, flown in from all over the world, included a group of 40 from Israel. Although the hosts had asked that no gifts be presented to the young couple, Joseph Morgenstern, of *The Jerusalem Post's* Tel Aviv office, a personal friend of Mehta's, broached the idea of tree seedlings being planted in Israel in the newlyweds' honour. Mehta liked the idea so much that he prevailed on his many business associates and friends to contribute and expand the grove into a forest.

Yesterday's ceremony was attended by JNF officials, leading local diamond merchants and a group which had come especially from Antwerp.

Int'l work camp opens tomorrow

By YIGAL BICHOV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

UMM AL-FAHM. — A six-member delegation of the Norwegian Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian Nation, which is known for its hostility to Israel, arrived here yesterday to participate in the annual International Work Camp. The camp opens tomorrow and continues till Monday.

Camp participants gather each year to perform voluntary public work projects in this town of more than 30,000 Moslem Arabs and in other towns and villages in the Wadi Ara area near Haifa.

This year's main project is to build two new roads in Umm al-Fahm and to pave several others, repair a broken water main and renovate the schoolhouse.

A 28-member delegation of the

International Voluntary Service, based in England, arrived two weeks ago to work at Ein Shemer, a kibbutz located near here. The delegation's participation in the camp takes place on the kibbutz in an effort to expand camp projects.

Among local participants at the camp are vacationing university students from Israel and student volunteers from Birzeit University.

The camp was established by the local council to foster understanding among Jews and Arabs, as well as to undertake development projects at low cost.

A group of 14 social workers on a study mission run by the Elhanan Elkes Intercommunity Understanding Association of the UK arrived two weeks ago to work at nearby Kibbutz Ein Shemer, as part of the work camp's efforts to expand its projects.

Jerusalem Post Poll

Majority of Israelis think Kahan commission too harsh

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A majority of Israelis think the Kahan commission's conclusions on the massacre in Beirut were too harsh in general and in particular as applied to former defence minister Ariel Sharon and several top IDF officers. A majority supports the decision that Sharon remain in the cabinet.

These are the findings of the public opinion poll conducted for *The Jerusalem Post* by the Modi'in Ezerachi research institute. The poll, directed by Dr. Sarah Shemer, was carried out between March 15 and 23. A representative sample of 1,216 adult Jews was interviewed.

The commission's conclusions are judged as too harsh by 51.7 per cent of those polled.

A minority thought the commission too lenient — 2.7 per cent of those polled. Among Likud supporters the figure was 1.8 per cent, among Alignment supporters 3.4 per cent.

The conclusions were judged as just by 31.4 per cent.

The commission, after criticizing Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan, and GOC Northern Command Aluf Amir Drori, did not make any specific recommendations. But the commission recommended that Sharon "draw the appropriate personal conclusions."

That is, resign or be fired — that Tat-Aluf Yehoshua Saguy not continue

as director of military intelligence, and that Aluf Amos Yaron not serve in the capacity of a field commander in the IDF.

In regard to Begin, 22.2 per cent thought the commission was too harsh, 16.6 per cent perceived it as too lenient, 38.9 per cent as fair, 17 per cent had no opinion and 5.3 per cent did not reply.

Nearly half of those polled thought Sharon was wronged. The recommendations were seen as too harsh by 49.4 per cent, another 30.9 per cent felt the commission fair, 6.1 per cent judged it as too lenient, 8.3 per cent had no opinion and 5.3 per cent did not reply.

A similar figure — 48.7 per cent — thought the commission was too harsh towards Eitan, with 5.5 per cent thinking it was too lenient, 26.4 per cent that it was fair, and 13.3 per cent having no opinion.

Saguy has the sympathy of 56 per cent who think the commission was too harsh on him, with 2.2 thinking it was too lenient and 15.5 per cent that it was fair. Twenty per cent had no opinion. Yaron, is backed by 55.5 per cent who think the recommendations regarding him were too harsh. The commission's judgement is seen as too lenient by 1.7 per cent and as fair by 15.8 per cent. More than 20 per cent had no opinion.

As to Shamir, 22.4 per cent think the commission was too harsh, 11.9 that it was too lenient, 34.4 per cent that it was fair. More than a quarter of the respondents had no opinion.

A total of 56.3 per cent think Sharon should stay in the cabinet, 35.1 per cent said he should not.

Egyptian writer won't attend book fair

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Naguib Mahfuz, the Egyptian writer who was put on the Arab boycott list for his support of the Camp David peace agreement, and whose play *Gassip on the Nile* was the first modern Egyptian play to be performed in Israel, has turned down an invitation to attend the Jerusalem International Book Fair, opening on April 25.

Gunther Grass of West Germany, Peter Handke of Austria, and Saul Bellow and Cynthia Ozick of the U.S. have also said they won't be attending.

None gave explicitly political reasons, though Mahfuz's response apparently reflects the standstill in normalization. Ozick wrote that she would love to come but is pregnant and can't travel.

Fair Director Zev Birger said that about 20 per cent more foreign publishers have taken stalls than at the previous fair two years ago. They come from 33 countries. However, participation by Israeli publishers is "somewhat down," said a member of the fair's planning committee.

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Fiji soldier allegedly kills Lebanese doctor

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A soldier of the Fiji contingent of UNIFIL allegedly shot and killed a doctor from Yaron village in Southern Lebanon on Wednesday night. Dr. Halil Alush and his wife were returning home, when they reached a roadblock at Ain Ba'al manned by Fiji soldiers. The soldiers stopped their car and allegedly began to harass the wife, and when the doctor objected, he

was shot at point-blank range.

The slaying has caused much tension between the villagers and the soldiers. Gen. William Callaghan, UNIFIL commander, has sent a delegation of senior officials to arrest the soldier, investigate the incident and to calm the population.

UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel said the entire UNIFIL command is shocked by the incident.

The Turning Point: Right now, you can have a cottage in Ramot (Jerusalem).

Exchange your flat for a cottage overlooking the Judean Hills, and start enjoying a quiet life and unpolluted air.

Jerusalem's Green Suburb

A luxury cottage quarter that is one of the best designed in Israel. The massive planning effort put into this development will assure its residents privacy — and all community services — and permit pleasant, stress-free living. The cottages are distinguished by an especially fine facade, clad in Jerusalem talish stone, and with arched windows. Each house has a private garden.

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- The purchaser of your flat will also receive a mortgage*.
- You save agent's fees on the sale of your flat.
- You get a 3% discount on signing the contract (till April 3) and pay 90% of the price of the cottage within 3 months (as detailed on the information sheet).

Sales:

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Come and See Your Cottage

Come and see the furnished model cottage — signposted from the Ramot junction. (Furnishings courtesy of Carmel Carpets and Rim Furniture.)

Sunday, April 3, 1983, 10.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m.
Monday April 4, 1983, 10.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 10.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.

Offer good for an extra 4 days

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יובל גד בע"מ

The turning point — something new

GITAM — IMAGE PROMOTION SYSTEMS

Bombs kill 16, injure 15 while Gandhi tours Assam

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Sixteen persons were killed and 15 injured when bombs ripped through a market in central Assam, as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi toured camps for those made homeless in February's bloodshed across the northeast Indian state.

Two blasts occurred on Wednesday in an open air bazaar in the town of Hajo, 30 kilometres north of the state capital, Gauhati. Several of the injured were in serious condition, the Press Trust of India news agency said.

In Gauhati, where Gandhi was spending the night, police said two more bombs exploded on Wednesday night, but there were no reports of casualties. The blasts occurred during an electricity blackout staged by militant Assamese groups to protest against the prime minister's visit.

Gandhi is on a three-day tour to inspect relief work for victims of February's election violence which killed 3,000 people and made over 250,000 homeless.

She discussed deployment of troops and paramilitary units in Assam with leading ministers of the state government, formed by her Congress (I) party which won a two-thirds majority in the poll.

Officials said 250 relief camps had now been established for the victims of the violence.

The latest flare-up followed an announcement last weekend by militant Assamese leaders suspending an anti-immigrant campaign which had sparked February's clashes.

The militants want eviction of illegal settlers, mostly Bengali-speaking Muslims from Bangladesh.



Richard Burton and his former wife, Elizabeth Taylor, rehearse a tender moment from Noel Coward's *Private Lives*, which is to open on Broadway on May 8. Twice divorced, they play a divorced couple who get together at a country house and end up battling. (UPL-telephone)

Thousands flee as Viets rout Khmer Rouge

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand. — Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and artillery, routed a force of 3,500 Khmer Rouge guerrillas and seized their mountain stronghold on the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday.

A high-ranking Thai army officer near the scene said the guerrillas deserted their base at Phnom Chat, 40 kilometres northeast of this Thai frontier town, and split up into small groups, fleeing north along the border.

The officer said shelling and sporadic fighting were continuing into the evening.

Thailand's national security council chief, squadron leader Prasong Soonsiri, told reporters that 15,000 refugees had fled to Thailand to escape the fighting, taking place over a five kilometre stretch of the border area about 300 kms. east of Bangkok.

Thai army commanders at the border said more than 30 civilians, including a Buddhist monk, had been killed and about 150 wounded, 70 of them seriously.

International aid officials working among the estimated 100,000 displaced Kampuchians living in camps close to the latest fighting

were evacuated from the area.

Prasong said the dry season Vietnamese offensive had been expected for several weeks.

It had apparently been delayed until a meeting of foreign ministers from the European Community and non-Communist Southeast Asian countries ended in Bangkok last week and until France's External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson had completed an official visit to Hanoi last weekend.

About 6,000 Vietnamese troops, backed by Soviet-built T-54 tanks, American-built armoured personnel carriers and artillery were involved in the fighting, the Thai military officials at the frontier said.

The national security chief said that the fighting began overnight with heavy shelling, and was followed by tank-led infantry attacks against Phnom Chat and two satellite camps, Ban Kok-Tabarn and Chang Kakor.

Nong Samet, the biggest camp in the area housing over 70,000 Kampuchians and the expected main target, was not hit by the Vietnamese. International aid workers said shelling were landing near the camp and skirmishing was also reported close by. (Reuters, AP)

South African whites to vote on power-sharing

CAPE TOWN — South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha told parliament yesterday he will call a referendum for the country's 4.5 million whites on his government's new constitutional proposals on power-sharing.

The draft constitution envisages a three-chamber parliament for whites, coloureds (people of mixed race) and Indians, but excludes blacks, who make up 70 per cent of the republic's population.

The government says that blacks exercise political rights through their four independent tribal homelands.

Botha did not say when the

referendum would be held, but he told parliament a bill on the new constitution would be introduced as soon as possible after Easter. He said the referendum would follow the bill's passage through the assembly.

Opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, whose Progressive Federal Party (PFP) opposes the government's plans for excluding the views of the black majority, welcomed the referendum but said it was a pity it would be limited to whites.

The anti-apartheid PFP has condemned the exclusion of South Africa's blacks as a fatal flaw in

Botha's "new deal."

The proposed constitution provides for an executive president and cabinet, as well as a three-chamber ethnic parliament.

The cabinet would be multi-racial, but would only control matters of common concern to the three communities, such as finance or defence. Portfolios such as housing or education would be administered by the different racial groups.

Botha's proposals are under fire from rightist opposition parties, as well as from elements within his own party. But polls have shown that the majority of the 4.7 million

whites support power-sharing.

Meanwhile South Africa announced its annual budget yesterday with education and defence getting the biggest boost. Spending on education is to increase by 13 per cent, up to 3.4 million rand (\$122 million), with defence spending rising by 15.9 per cent, up to 3 million rand (\$110m.).

Blacks will be subject to the same tax scales as whites from March 1, 1984, Finance Minister Owen Horwood announced. Black previously paid more taxes than whites because their minimum taxable income was lower. (Reuters, AP)

51 warrants issued in Italian scandal

TURIN, Italy (AP). — A Turin judge on Wednesday issued 51 new arrest warrants in connection with a huge petroleum swindle that bilked Italy of billions of dollars in taxes during the 1970s.

The warrants, issued by Judge Mario Vaudano, included one for Gen. Raffaele Giudice, a former commander of the Italian police force in charge of customs investigations and tax collections. Giudice is already serving a seven-year prison term for corruption and other wrongdoings.

Another police tax official, General Donato Lo Prete, and Milan businessman Bruno Musselli — both previously charged in con-

nection with the petroleum scandal — are still at large.

The arrest warrants were issued one month after a Milan court convicted 35 persons charged in the scheme, which also touched the Vatican because of the arrest last February of two priests on charges of fraud and corruption.

Those convictions brought to 86 the number so far convicted for the petroleum scandal, which involved switching tax documents on home heating oil and diesel fuel.

Since taxes on diesel fuel are considerably higher, businessmen would charge their customers the higher tax, pay the government the lower one and pocket the difference.

Italian professor held in neo-Nazi killings

VERONA (AP). — An Italian university professor has been picked up for questioning in connection with eight murders in northern Italy since 1977, all claimed by a self-styled neo-Nazi group, police said yesterday.

Silvano Romano, a 36-year-old

physics professor at the University of Pavia, was taken into custody at his home in the northern city on Monday, police said. A Verona magistrate, who has been investigating the killings, extended his detention and ordered his transfer here for additional questioning. No charges have been filed.

Solidarity leader given suspended sentence

WARSAW. — A Polish court Wednesday sentenced Anna Walentynowicz, a symbolic figure from the early days of the Solidarity trade union, to 15 months in prison suspended for three years for violating martial law.

Court sources in Grudziadz, northern Poland, said Solidarity leader Lech Walesa attended the trial of the 53-year-old crane driver, who was involved in strikes which led to the foundation of the Communist bloc's first free trade union.

She was found guilty of inciting workers to strike and occupy the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk in the days after the imposition of martial

law in December 1980.

Walesa travelled from his Gdansk home to attend all three sessions of the trial, saying Walentynowicz "was arrested and imprisoned while standing in our defence. Now it was our turn to stand in her defence."

In London, a spokesman for Solidarity claimed Wednesday that Polish secret police tortured and beat dissidents on a large scale in the year of martial law.

Interrogation torture included the pulling out of fingernails and questioning prisoners face down on the ground with a gun at their heads, said Marek Gardecki. (Reuters, AP)

British nuclear-arms foes launch their Easter protest

BURGHFIELD, England. — As demonstrators chanted, "You can't kill the spirit," more than 200 police early yesterday escorted a convoy of American military personnel into an air base as Britain's anti-nuclear movement started an Easter protest. This Sunday is Easter.

The convoy of 16 vehicles, led by a U.S. Air Force bus, moved gingerly into Greenham Common Base through several hundred protesters.

Hundreds of demonstrators, impressed by America's latest disarmament proposals, began assembling at dawn to mount attempted blockades of Greenham and of Britain's main nuclear weapons factory at Burghfield, 22 kilometres distant.

Chanting songs in the chill morning air, about 100 demonstrators, among them actress Julie Christie, sat down at the three gates to the royal ordnance factory here.

Demonstrators were assembled at all seven gates of Greenham Common, where U.S.-built cruise missiles are to be deployed starting by year's end. Both installations are in the rolling countryside of Berkshire about 80km. west of London.

The two-prong protest was scheduled to culminate today with the formation of a 22.5km. "human chain" stretching between the royal ordnance factory and Greenham. Organizers said 40,000 people were expected to participate.

Yesterday's protests were the spearhead of an Easter weekend of protests to inaugurate the last-ditch bid by Britain's nuclear foes to stop deployment of new NATO missiles here at year's end.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that the demonstrators would "make more sense" if they linked hands round the Berlin Wall.

"If by doing so, they managed to persuade the Soviet to take it down, to remove the guns, the dogs and the mines there to kill those who attempt to escape to freedom, they'd be doing something," Thatcher told the House of Commons.

Meanwhile, in West Germany, organizers expect about 200,000 protesters to take part in Easter weekend rallies in major cities. Peaceful blockades of 15 U.S. and West German military installations are also planned.

In a related development, the official estimated death toll in a British nuclear accident 26 years ago has risen to 32 after experts said they had not considered the effects of one cancer-causing agent.

Fire swept through part of the Windscale plant in northwest England in 1957 causing releases of radioactivity and the world's first major reactor accident.

The National Radiological Protection Board, an official body, said in a report in February that the incident may have caused 20 cancer deaths.

But it corrected the figure to 32 this week after learning that a private researcher had examined the health effects of the release of polonium, a radioactive element which the board had not previously considered. (AP, Reuters)

MARX. — Soviet Leader Yuri Andropov and other Politburo members joined factory and agricultural workers, members of the army, academics and East Bloc diplomats in a Bolshoi Theatre celebration in honour of Karl Marx on Wednesday. It was the 100th anniversary of his death.

Groucho's companion loses out in court

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — A jury yesterday awarded damages of \$471,842 against the late Groucho Marx's companion Erin Fleming, who was accused of using undue influence to obtain \$400,000 from the comedian.

The 42-year-old Fleming, who was Marx's companion for seven years until his death five years ago at the age of 86, had been sued by the Bank of America, the executor of Marx's estate for \$680,000.

The bank alleged she obtained \$400,000, syndication rights to Marx's television show, two houses and a car by exerting undue influence over Groucho, the star of the Marx brothers comedy team.

After two months of sometimes bitter court evidence and 11 days of deliberation, the jury of nine women and three men yesterday found in favour of the Bank of America. It awarded the bank \$221,842 and nine cents in compensatory damages and \$250,000 in punitive damages.

Fleming was not in court to hear the verdict. She has denied the charges and said her relationship with Marx was a loving one.

The bank had sought punitive damages of \$500,000. The jury verdict was binding only in relation to cash damages. Judge Jacqueline Weiss, of the Santa Monica Superior Court in Los Angeles, has still to decide the property damages involving the two houses, the car and shares in Marx's television show. She is set to hear on this Thursday.

Koesters died from barbiturate overdose

LONDON (Reuters). — Arthur Koester and his wife Cynthia committed suicide on March 3 by taking an overdose of barbiturates, a British inquest said yesterday.

Koester, 77, had been suffering from leukemia, Parkinson's disease and chronic depression and was a prominent member of the voluntary euthanasia group Exit.

Dial 1-307-410-6272

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — It will be possible next week to listen by telephone to communications between Houston Ground Control and the space shuttle Challenger, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company said yesterday.

Overseas callers can dial their country's international access code, plus 1-307-410-6272 and pay at the normal overseas rates, the company said.

UK living standard dropped last year

LONDON (AP). — Britain's standard of living fell by 1 per cent last year, half the decline in the year before, a government report said Wednesday. But a separate report said recovery was on the way.

The Central Statistical Office said the decline in the standard of living as measured by purchasing power was despite a spending spree late in the year on cars, furniture and electrical goods. There was less spending on food, liquor, tobacco, fuel and light.

Corporate profits, it said, rose by 15 per cent in 1982 and investment by companies in new plants rose by 3 per cent.

Consumer spending rose 9 per cent, but when inflation of 8 per cent is taken into account, real spending rose by only 1 per cent. Real personal spendable income, however, declined 1 per cent.

In another report, the Bank of England quarterly bulletin was moderately optimistic on the chances for recovery this year which it said would be spurred by a surge in consumer spending.

Other statistics released by the Home Office show the number of immigrants granted permission to stay in Britain last year was 54,000, down 8.5 per cent from 59,000 in 1981 and 23 per cent from 70,000 in 1980.

The number of serious crimes committed last year in London rose 9 per cent to 688,179 and Scotland Yard solved just 16 per cent of them, the capital's police commissioner Sir Kenneth Newman announced Wednesday. Figures for 1981 were 631,328 crimes and a 17 per cent detection rate.

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS. — The Soviet Union begins daylight savings time today, when clocks will be moved ahead one hour just after the stroke of midnight.

Sports

Tough ruling

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Football Association's "Disciplinary Court" imposed one of the harshest penalties in its history, when it ruled on Wednesday night that Hapoel Haifa, of the second division, should play all its remaining matches this season outside a 50-kilometre radius from Haifa, and without any spectators whatsoever.

The Committee also awarded last Saturday's game between Hapoel and Ramat Anan to Ramat Anan 2-0, and fined Hapoel IS20,000. The teams were level 1-1 when referee Ya'acov Sheiner stopped the game after a linesman was pelted with fruit and other missiles by Hapoel fans at their Kiryat Haim stadium.

The disciplinary court's decision, reached after a stormy five hour session, has moved Ramat Anan to a position only one point behind Betar Tel Aviv at the top of the Second Division table, and has dropped Hapoel to fourth place, seven points behind the leaders.

Hapoel officials and fans complain that this ruling has put paid to their hopes of promotion. The club will appeal against the decision to the Football Association's high court.

British rubbish

LONDON (AP). — British sports writers on Thursday lamented the deplorable performances of England and Scotland in Wednesday night's European Cup Championship soccer matches and underlined the current malaise of Britain's national sport.

"All Greek to England," said a headline in the liberal *Guardian*, following England's 0-0 draw against Greece at Wembley, stressing the "all too familiar" inability of the home players to break down packed defences.

The crowd of 48,500 booed the England team off the field at the final whistle chanting "What a load of rubbish." Robson refused to see the draw as anything more than a mild setback in his team's chances of qualifying for the finals in France next year. But, he admitted, "It means the game against Hungary next month is vitally important."

There was equal criticism of the Scottish performance against Switzerland — but for a different reason. The Scots, who hit back magnificently at Hampden Park but could still only manage a 2-2 draw, were once again guilty of "self-inflicted wounds" in defence, said *The Daily Express*.

The pairing of new goalscorer sensation Charlie Nicholas with veteran marksman Kenny Dalglish up front was praised in almost every report but, wrote *The Guardian*, "Two goals generously conceded by an incompetent defence" prevented what should have been certain victory.

Other results: Northern Ireland 2, Turkey 1; Albania 1, West Germany 2; East Germany 1, Belgium 2; Malta 1, Eire 2.

Junior victories

TEL AVIV. — Both Anna Mamondorf and Oded Yankov, Israel's representatives in the 12th Asian Junior Tennis Championships, are sweeping all before them in the tournament, and have reached the semi-finals by virtue of victories over two Philippine players. Particularly meritorious was Yankov's victory over mainland China's top-ranking junior, Chen Chuy, 6-1, 6-2. The Israeli also won their doubles match to go through to the quarters.

Badminton

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Badminton Association's seventh annual national championships are taking place over the weekend at Eliahu's Hotel, near Ashdod. Play starts at 3 p.m. today and resumes tomorrow at 9 a.m. Defending their respective men's and women's singles crowns are Moshe Ashdod, star Vlasim Dost, 21, and 18-year-old Alisa Moses, with Dost hoping for his third straight title. Moses will, in addition, be attempting to retain the women's and mixed doubles titles that she won last spring along with the singles, to complete a great hat-trick.

Pessah tourney

All the country's leading players apart from the high-flying Shlomo Glickstein will be in action this weekend in the Israel Tennis Association's Annual Pessah International Championships at the Israel Tennis Centre in Ramat Hasharon. Matches start at 1 p.m. today and 11 a.m. tomorrow, with the tournament winding up on Monday.

Elongated squash

CHICHESTER, England (Reuters). — Jahangir Khan, Pakistan's 19-year-old world squash champion, beat Gamal Abdel of Egypt here on Wednesday night, 9-18, 9-5, 9-7, 9-2 in the final of an international tournament, in the longest match in history. It lasted 165 minutes.

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD. בנק איגוד לישראל בע"מ

(Member of Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. Group)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st December 1982 (in thousands IS)

	1982	1981*		1982	1981*
Capital, Reserves and Retained Earnings	887,686	346,106	Cash and Balances with Bank of Israel and Banking Institutions	33,156,369	13,547,747
Capital Notes	170,252	84,399	Securities	1,088,380	321,688
Deposits	47,813,375	19,076,227	Loans and Bills Discounted	14,268,801	5,624,959
Deposits for the Granting of Loans	7,228,378	4,686,725	Loans out of Deposits for the Granting of Loans	7,189,162	4,641,025
Other Accounts	165,698	109,981	Other Accounts	476,393	138,092
			Bank Premises and Equipment	86,284	29,927
Liabilities on Account of Customers	2,322,424	959,903	Liabilities of Customers	2,322,424	959,903
Total Liabilities	58,587,813	25,263,341	Total Assets	58,587,813	25,263,341

CONDENSED PROFIT AND LOSS

For the Year Ended 31st December 1982 (in thousand IS)

	1982	1981*
Operating Profit, before Taxation	696,810	318,885
Provision for Taxes on Income		
Current Taxes	363,860	187,657
Deferred Taxes (Future Tax Benefits)	(152,860)	2,343
	211,000	190,000
Net Profit	485,810	128,885

(*) Adjusted and reclassified

The audited annual report is available to the public in all branches of the Bank. A copy will be supplied upon request.



The Jerusalem Academy of Jewish Studies
Yeshivat Dvar Yerushalayim

We cordially invite our Friends visiting Israel to a Dinner Celebrating the Groundbreaking of our New Campus, which will be held at the LAROMME HOTEL Rehov Jabotinsky 3, Jerusalem on Wednesday, April 6, at 1.00 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. A. Lawson
Guest Speaker: Mr. Zevulun Hammer, Minister of Education and Culture
Guests of Honour: Dr. A. Hubert, O.B.E.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Wohl
Rabbi B. Horowitz, M.A. Dean
Mr. and Mrs. E. Landau
Music by D'var Yerushalayim Duo

For reservations please phone: 288645, 287858, 634455, 867544
Wishing all our Friends Hag Kasher Vesame'ah

THE DECISION by the Foreign Ministry staff to stop working at 6 p.m. each day is an industrial action in pursuit of a wage claim. But it conveys another message, too.

The work-day in the civil service — including the Foreign Ministry — ends at 3 p.m. So what is the meaning of a ban on work three hours after everybody has gone home? Answer: Foreign Ministry staff work around the clock.

They didn't during the recent conference on Soviet Jewry, and Ze'ev Sufot, chairman of the workers' committee, deplores its effect. "Eminent figures at the conference were entitled to our undivided attention, people like Jean Kirkpatrick, Simone Veil, a British under-secretary, Austrian parliamentarians.

"We did our best within the permitted hours, but that's not enough. We ought to be available at all times," he says earnestly, implying that Foreign Ministry officials cannot confine themselves to the regulation working-day, like other civil servants.

"None of them relishes the sanctions applied. A senior staff member, due to take up an ambassadorial post in Europe shortly, declared candidly: 'I didn't join the foreign service 30 years ago to engage in strikes.' Compliance is nevertheless almost universal, because all feel hard done by.

The 10 people who constitute the workers' committee do not all come from the ranks either. Five are departmental heads, including Sufot himself, who heads one of the European desks.

The staff they represent earn the standard civil service wage. Some ministries are granted extra on the ground that their functions warrant special treatment. Foreign Ministry functionaries demand a special status, too.

SUFFOT SPELLS OUT the reasons. First, those long hours. His men are on call whenever something crops up — at night, on weekends, whenever. Second, wives

Diplomatic pouts

The Jerusalem Post's David Krivine examines the issues involved in the Foreign Ministry labour dispute

holding a job have to leave it when their husbands are posted overseas, and they are not allowed employment in the country where their husbands serve abroad. "Families end up with one pension instead of two," he points out.

Next, diplomats are considered politically sensitive people because they have access to classified material. They are, therefore, subject to restraints on their private lives. They cannot take a holiday by charter; they are required to travel by the more expensive El Al, which provides better safety arrangements.

In some countries they may not walk in the park without an armed

escort, their children need to have guards posted at the school. Nor can young cadets marry whom they choose: the bride (or bridegroom) has to be given security clearance.

The duties of an official representative expose him to more than just threats. Since 1969, 46 attacks have been made, or at least prepared (and uncovered at the last minute), against various embassies. The toll so far is five persons killed, six wounded and seven taken hostage.

"We don't object to these burdensome conditions, they go with the job," Sufot observes. "What we want is the recognition that other departments in a similar situation are accorded."

The security guards attending Ambassador Shlomo Argov in London rated extra pay, including danger money. Ministry men comment bitterly on this disparity: "All that Argov rated was the bullet," they say.

THE WEAK POINT in Sufot's argument is that these dangers are incurred abroad, where the pay for Israel's representatives is higher and not (at present) in dispute. Besides, only senior staff are posted overseas. Junior grades (typists, archivists, paymasters) serve at home.

Yet the extra allowance is claimed for everybody.

Sufot's answer: "Defence Ministry personnel receive a 49 per cent special-functions allowance — and that applies to all staff, including individuals not exposed to personal danger." Other branches of the administration get extra pay without ever having to face danger at all — the State Comptroller's Office, the Treasury's tax-collection

departments, the Knesset staff. An official of the Civil Service Commission recalls the beginnings of this special-status business. Army officers stationed in the Defence Ministry did much the same work as colleagues wearing civilian garb, yet they drew higher salaries.

That was a good pretext: the staff demanded parity with the army — not just for the civilian job-holders in question but for the entire Defence Ministry, clerks, typists and all.

YORAM SHAHAL, acting head of the Treasury unit dealing with public-sector wages (in the absence of Hillel Dudai on a trip to Japan) deplores the disparity created by this and other existing "special" adjustments. Why they were introduced he will not discuss — implying that they had no justification. He simply dismisses them as past history.

He enunciates the present policy clearly: "We have stopped making inter-ministerial comparisons. If

one more department like the Foreign Ministry is granted special status, a domino effect will start, and all are going to ask for the same."

He dismisses Sufot's claim that special conditions prevail. "Late hours? My department is working today until midnight," he says. (It was busy with the doctors' strike.) "Classified material? The government secretariat handles secret papers, so does the Prime Minister's Office."

"The problem with the Foreign Ministry is that it does not have enough jobs available for all the diplomats back on home duty." There is a hint here that if the workload were better divided, staff members would not have to put in so many extra hours after all.

THE FLAW IN the system is that allowances to which particular officials have a claim are awarded to the entire department. Officers on combat duty may very well be entitled to extra pay, but if officers not

on combat duty get it, too, then civilians holding comparable posts put in for it in their turn.

If the bonus intended for these civilians is distributed to everybody including filing-clerks, then what about the filing clerks in other ministries? And so it goes on.

The foreign service does have duties which differentiate it from other ministries. The "public" it deals with is 150 foreign governments, not to mention international institutions. It handles matters (e.g., the EEC's latest declaration on the Middle East) when they happen, never mind the time of day.

Its officials have, whether they like it or not, to maintain standards of comportment befitting their representative responsibilities. They do that, which is to their credit; but the cost makes heavy inroads into their private resources.

Their claim to an extra allowance is supported by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir; yet the question arises — should the allowance be paid also to clerks and accountants in the ministry who have no representative work to do?

Ze'ev Sufot maintains loyally that the long hours, the use of foreign languages, the maintenance of representative standards affect them, they asked. All ranks in the ministry. The authorities do not agree and have a stone-walled his demands. Shahal is not met with Sufot or his committee even once so far, though the entire foreign service, including the embassies, struck for a full day on December 6.

On March 1, they moved to Stage Two: no work after 6 p.m. and no work on Sabbaths or festivals. Sanctions were extended further on March 8: no travelling on duty outside Jerusalem, or outside the cities abroad in which Israel's embassies and consulates are situated.

Still no response from on high. The Treasury has no interest in discussing the ministry's complaint, its job is to fight inflation, which means stopping wages from going up, no matter what. Stage Three is likely to be a total shutdown of the service at home and abroad. Deadline for that, according to talk in the ministry's corridors, is mid-April.

Should this drastic step be taken, it will be quite unique. No foreign service in any country, as far as is known, has ever declared an all-out strike. It will be headline news everywhere.

The elusive treasure

By SHLOMO SHUNAMI / Special to The Jerusalem Post

FOR ALMOST 30 years I have kept secret one of our greatest cultural treasures. Through my association with the Hebrew University, I was involved in it.

The matter concerns a great and important collection of Hebrew manuscripts, known as the David Kaufmann Collection.

For the sake of ensuring success, it was considered better not to involve the public. But now, after 27 years of no progress, it is time to bring the matter before the public in the hope that interest may be aroused and that things can get going.

In 1956, I was in Budapest on a Hebrew University mission. My task was to get the Immanuel Loew Library transferred to Jerusalem. This library was bequeathed by Loew to the Jewish community in Szeged, where he served for many years as chief rabbi.

On the day of the establishment of Israel, the Jewish community sent a cable to Ben-Gurion donating the Loew Library to the Hebrew University. But the Hungarian authorities refused to allow it to be moved.

They never denied that it was the Hebrew University's property, but for eight years, using all kinds of pretexts, they stalled. Eventually, however, the Loew Library was released, and its 25,000 volumes, plus archives, are now in the possession of the Hebrew University.

While I was in Budapest, I visited the Library of the Academy of Sciences, where the famous David Kaufmann Collection is kept. The librarian complained bitterly of the poor financial situation, and I offered a suggestion for solving the problems: why not sell the Kaufmann collection, which was, after all, little used?

He at once agreed in principle and referred me to the president of the academy, with a promise of his support. The president also accepted the idea and next day he gave me the price: \$130,000. I could not believe my ears.

THE KAUFMANN collection contains 594 manuscripts, among them some of the most beautiful and most valuable parts of the Mishnah.

Three are of outstanding importance — one of the first manuscripts of the complete Mishnah; one of the first manuscripts of the Yad ha-Hazakah by Maimonides; one of the most splendidly illustrated (in colour) 14th century Haggadot. Each of these is now worth more than the sum asked for the whole collection.

I quickly cabled the information to Jerusalem expecting a positive reply. Three days later I received the answer: the university was prepared to pay \$80,000 for the collection. It did not make sense even to communicate this answer to the academy.

When I returned to Israel, I approached Izhak Ben-Zvi, then president of the state. Ben-Zvi dealt with the matter energetically and after a short time I was informed that the university was prepared to pay the \$130,000 asked by the academy. And so, when I went to Budapest the following year, the required sum was, so to say, in my pocket.

On arriving in Budapest, I noticed a great change for the better in the general situation, and it was clear to me that the academy's price was no longer valid. I was right. Somewhat audaciously, I offered a quarter of a million dollars — almost twice the amount that was authorized. It was rejected.

Years later, I approached Sir Isaac Wolfson through the late Yehuda Leib Bialer, director of the Wolfson Museum at Heichal Shlomo. Bialer obtained a promise from Sir Isaac of half a million dollars for the collection, which if acquired, would be kept at the Wolfson Museum.

Confident of succeeding this time, I set off again for Budapest. Meeting the president, I asked him if the Kaufmann Collection was still for sale. Yes, he replied, but the price now was high. Was half a million dollars high enough, I asked. No, was the answer. It was not high enough.

WHEN I MET Cecil Roth in the late Sixties he had "great news" for me. The Kaufmann Collection was for sale. He received the news from a friend of his — a multi-millionaire and an ardent collector. The friend told Roth that he intended to acquire the collection, which he believed to be worth at least one million dollars. He asked Cecil Roth for his opinion.

The question Roth posed to me was: should I encourage or discourage him?

I told him of course to discourage him. Anyhow, the collector would never have acquired the collection even if he was willing to pay the price. The academy officials were honourable men and they would never let the collection, entrusted to them by the Kaufmann family, pass into private possession. By selling it to the Hebrew University, they could be sure it would be kept forever intact as the Kaufmann Collection. This was certainly in accordance with the spirit of David Kaufmann himself.

It is many years since I have been in contact with the academy in Budapest. My requests for a Hungarian visa, which I submitted through the Swedish Consulate in Jerusalem over the last few years, have all been rejected.

The last contact I had was in the late Sixties. Then I received a letter from the president asking me if we are still interested in acquiring the Kaufmann Collection. The academy was willing to sell; it was only a question of the price.

I have reason to believe that the collection is still available. Circumstances have not changed so much since the late Sixties, and the reasons they decided to sell still exist. Especially disturbing to them is the anomaly of the total lack of readers perusing the Hebrew manuscripts.

We missed the opportunity to acquire at a bargain price the great, beautiful and important Hebrew manuscript collection. We lost it not so much because of the lack of funds — the difference, after all, was just \$50,000 — but because of the lack of daring.

From 1949 to 1961, Mr. Shunami was engaged in recovering cultural properties in Europe for the Hebrew University. He has continued the work since his retirement.

Why do tourists buy Israeli made furs?

Anyone who knows anything about furs knows that Israeli furriers are masters of their craft.

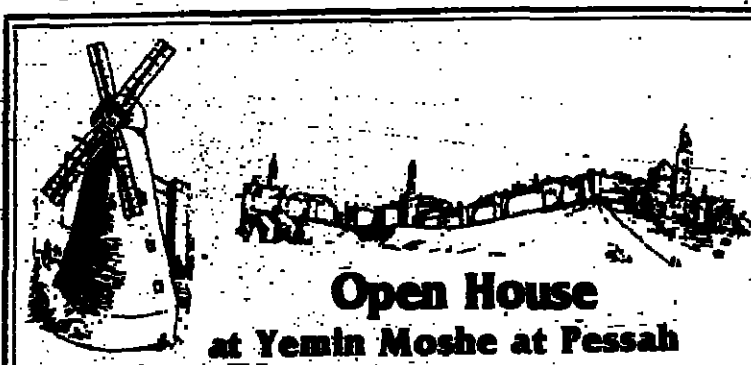
"An Israeli-made fur garment in swakara, mink, nutria, fox and racoon, is a work of art. When you buy an Israeli fur, you not only get better value for your money... you pay less than in the international market.

Tourists are even entitled to additional tax exemptions.

It looks great. It fits well. It costs less and it's made in Israel with the know-how of centuries of tradition.



Association of Furriers in Israel.



Open House at Yemin Moshe at Pessah

Jerusalem residents and visitors to Jerusalem are invited to visit exhibitions being staged by the artists of Yemin Moshe during Hol Hamoad Pessah.

March 29 — April 4, 1983.

From evening of March 29, 1983 to evening of April 4, 1983.

Visiting Hours: Fri. and eve of festival: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Hol Hamoad (weekdays): 11 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-8 p.m.

Ministry of Tourism, East Jerusalem Development Ltd., Municipality of Jerusalem, Tourism Dept., Culture Section.



Pensioners and Golden Agers — Stop Crying.

Are you members of the golden age group, exposed to dangers of all kinds, suffering from loneliness, inactivity and boredom, or with a flat that's just too large for you? Well, here's the chance! The chance to alter your life style and greatly improve the quality of your lives. The Golden-Age House in Tel Aviv will make this dream come true. You'll find many services available, amongst them: lots of friends, a private members' club, a health club, a guarded and secure area 24 hours a day, restaurant, synagogue, social activities and a nurse available 24 hours a day, etc.

The Golden-Age House in Tel Aviv is in the very heart of the city, within walking distance or only a short ride away from all entertainment, culture, shopping and sport centres. Pensioners and Golden Agers. Stop Crying! Come and live the good life, and enjoy a new life style at Tel Aviv's Golden-Age House. Available for monthly rental are one and two room flats, depending on your means and needs. Absolutely no entrance charge. Until now you've provided services to others. Let the Golden-Age House in Tel Aviv serve you from now on.

Come visit the model flats and see how impressed you are.

Visiting hours: Sabbath and holiday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 5-7 p.m.
Sun, Thur 8 a.m.-7 p.m., Fri and holiday eve, 8 a.m.-1 p.m.

Life is just beginning at the Golden-Age House in Tel Aviv.

בית גיל הזהב
Golden-Age House

Tel Aviv, Yad Eliyahu, 76 Reh. La Guardia, Tel. 03-399191.

OF ALL the Arab countries, Syria has always stood out as the worst of Israel's enemies. Even under civilian rule, Syria was the last to sign an armistice agreement with Israel after the War of Independence in 1948.

Syria was also the first Arab country to violate these agreements seriously and consistently.

The Syrian army established itself in the Golan Heights, turning most of the area into a military zone. Almost daily heavy fire rained on the Israeli villages scattered in the upper Jordan Valley. The fire was directed solely against civilians, men, women and children, with the sole objective of disrupting the normal life of Northern Israel and inflicting as much damage and loss of life as possible.

From their lofty positions looking down over the valley below, the Syrians had the villages at their mercy, and they made the most of it.

Mercy has never been Syria's strong point. In fact, there is a streak of cruelty that runs through Syrian modern history, in internal politics and in the country's relations with its neighbours, particularly with Israel.

The butchering last year of several thousand civilians in Hama, members of the Sunni Moslem opposition, by the Syrian Army is only one recent example of Syria's cruelty in internal politics. The gallowes in the central square of Damascus have seen the execution of many opponents of the regime. So have schoolchildren for the "educational value."

Soldiers who fell captive to the Syrians tasted their cruelty. Those not killed in cold blood soon after

being captured were bestially tortured.

SYRIA LOST much of its ability to harm Israel when it lost the Golan in the Six Day War. It partly compensated for this loss by backing terrorist activity against Israel from Lebanese soil. It also established itself in the Bekaa Valley in Eastern Lebanon, tearing away this region, for all practical purposes, from the Lebanese central authority.

The Syrians' stubborn hatred of Israel stems from Islamic roots, as does the hatred of the Jewish State of the rest of the Arab World. Like the rest of the Arab states, Syria regards the establishment of the State of Israel as an affront to Arab pride and a permanent act of aggression against the Arab "homeland."

In Islamic terms, independent Jewish rule is a tragic historical reverse, a denial of the divine Koran, which condemns the Jews to permanent misery and degradation.

But Syria has other objections to Israel. Hatred has solidified ideologically since the Ba'ath Party came to power, and especially in the years since President Hafez Assad came to power. For the so-called socialist revolutionary regime in Damascus, Israel is the embodiment of Western imperialist colonialism. Thus it is a legitimate target in the anti-colonial war so necessary for the ego of the Third World.

Under Assad's Ba'ath dictatorship, Damascus has developed the idea that Syria is the only country seriously continuing the war of independence of the Arab world. It is a war against Israel as the representative of the imperialist West, and against the U.S. in particular. It is

The Syrian dimension

By MOSHE SHARON



Hafez Assad...striving for Arab leadership.

(Camera Press)

also, a war against "reactionary" forces. Success in the war against Israel must lead, according to this ideology, to success in the war for "internal freedom."

IT SHOULD be clear that Syria is striving to be the leader of the Arab world. Uncompromising war against Israel is one important way of showing that, unlike other Arab countries (notably Egypt but also Jordan and those further away), Syria represents the true Arab ideal of real independence. Syria is ready to keep on offering sacrifices to preserve Arab pride and Arab values.

Syria's bid for leadership has been contested by Egypt and Iraq, whom Damascus regards as defectors from true Arab nationalism. Egypt's peace with Israel is an act of treason against the common Arab cause. The peace treaty, the Syrians believe, strengthens their claim that they lead the Arab world.

There is yet another side to Syria's ideological hatred of Israel: Syria has a claim to Israel's territory as a whole. Modern Syrian nationalism, though not much advertised, would have liked to see the establishment of Greater Syria, which includes the whole region known in classical Arab geography as *Blad al-Sham*. The creation of Greater Syria would mean realizing the dream of the Arab glory from the early days of Islam, when the Umayyad Caliphs (661-750) ruled from Damascus over the Islamic Empire. Then Greater Syria stretched from the borders of Arabia and Egypt to the mountains of Anatolia, and all was ruled by Arabs.

Israel is only one obstacle to

realizing this dream; Lebanon and Jordan are the remaining two. But Israel is the intruding newcomer, and has to be dealt with first.

Viewing the situation in Lebanon in this background will not be complete without taking into consideration the deep Soviet involvement in Syria. That involvement naturally became more profound after Syria's painful setback in the war in Lebanon.

THE ACTIVE direct involvement of the Americans in Lebanon has supplied an excellent pretext for both the Syrians and the Soviets to intensify their mutual commitments. The pronounced Soviet presence in Syria, and its menacing symbol, the SAM-5 missiles, have a direct bearing on Syrian behaviour, which has become more self-confident and hard-line.

As the positions are now, discussions on the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon are an exercise in self-delusion on the part of the Americans and the Lebanese. Syria has no intention of evacuating the Bekaa, a region seen as strategically important to defending Damascus. Besides, Syria has had claims on the region since the French annexed it to Lebanon when creating the state in 1921.

Since its entrance into Lebanon some eight years ago, Syria has been strengthening its hold on the Bekaa, which for all practical purposes has long since been transformed into Syrian territory.

All the PLO members who succeeded in fleeing from South Lebanon entrenched themselves in the Bekaa, where they came under direct Syrian control. The Shi'ite population there is also pro-Syrian,

as much as it is pro-Khomeini. The Lebanese army units stationed in the Bekaa are pro-Syrian and more under Syrian command than under that of the Lebanese commander there.

CONSIDERING all this, and especially the Syrian record of dragging negotiations with Israel and the hard-line always followed in these negotiations, one concludes that the American mediators have missed the right address. Neither they nor the Lebanese have any problem with Israel, which is eager to leave Lebanon and wants only good neighbourly relations.

Israel has never claimed an inch of Lebanese territory and would be more than happy to see Lebanese authority truly returned to every corner of that country. But the Lebanese and the Americans have a big problem on their hands when it comes to Syria and to its PLO proteges, who, it seems, have intentionally been putting aside the hard task of getting out of Lebanon. Yet the Syrians and the PLO were responsible for destroying it and have been concentrating their efforts on putting pressure on Israel, who saved it.

There should be no room for doubt that as much as Israel wishes to get out of Lebanon, it can not do so without fully securing the evacuation of the Syrians and terrorists. On this minimum, there can be no compromise.

Prof. Sharon is the chairman of the department of history of Islamic countries at the Hebrew University and former advisor on Arab affairs to Prime Minister Begin.

WHAT ARE the implications for the future security of Israel of the massacre at the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps in Beirut and the report of the Kahan Commission? The massacre stopped the advance of the IDF into Lebanon and marked the beginning of IDF withdrawal under U.S. pressure as the marines moved in.

The IDF had saved Lebanon for the West by destroying the military power of the PLO and the Syrians. The U.S. harvested the fruits of Israel's military victory without its casualties and sent the marines to make peace after the fighting was over. Control of the events in Beirut then passed from Begin to Reagan.

It looks as though U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was waiting for the inevitable Lebanese massacre to create a crisis atmosphere. The marines then appeared as saviours, pushed back the Israelis and took over.

The hawks in the Pentagon have always believed that sending in the marines is the only way to deal with a crisis in the Third World. Discredited by the debacle in Vietnam, they found in Lebanon an opportunity to erase this trauma and restore their image as heroes.

The media reports of death and destruction in Lebanon gave them a mission which American liberals and doves could not oppose.

Israelis are bewildered by the media's distorted and sensationalist condemnation of Israel, while the

Lebanese murderers who carried out the massacre are ignored.

In Lebanon they are heroes who slaughtered a few hundred undesirable illegal aliens to avenge the murder of president-elect Bashir Jemayel. The Lebanese government has not prosecuted them or even admitted that their act was a crime.

The anti-Israel campaign in the media prepared the American public for direct involvement in Lebanon and provided the excuse president Reagan needed to send in the marines. If Weinberger did not create this campaign, he certainly made every effort to blow it up and exploit it. There was strong opposition in the U.S. Congress last July to Reagan's initial proposal to send the marines to Lebanon. They were sent only as a temporary emergency measure, and were pulled out after 60 days as promised. But the loud outcry against the massacre enabled Reagan to return the marines to Lebanon for an extended period and to present them as great heroes without a murmur from Congress.

THEIR FUTURE plans can be guessed from past performances. In 1912 a permanent garrison of U.S. Marines was established in Nicaragua to help maintain governments subservient to U.S. interests. They left in 1933 after creating a new Nicaraguan national guard led by Anastasio Somoza Garcia. Somoza's dictatorship was only recently overthrown by a revolution

Aftermath of Beirut

By HARRY J. LIPKIN



(Hersh Quadman)

very much disliked in Washington. During the previous Lebanese civil war in 1958 President Eisenhower sent the marines to Beirut to restore order, to remove the danger of a military takeover by pro-Soviet Syrian and Palestinian forces and to impose a pro-American government.

When civil war broke out again in Lebanon eight years ago the mood of Congress and public opinion in post-Vietnam America would not allow the marines to be sent to Lebanon. But the U.S. worried that complete chaos might erupt after the end of President Sarkis' term of office in 1982.

The continued fighting of the PLO and the Syrians in Beirut might make elections impossible, and there could be no legal government even on paper without elections. Stability could be restored only by an elected president with authority to work out some accommodation between all the different factions through traditional Levantine wheeling and dealing.

In 1981 Reagan sent Philip Habib to Lebanon to negotiate a cease-fire between Israel and the PLO and to resolve the Syrian missile crisis. But he also met with Lebanese politicians who had no influence whatsoever on the PLO or on the missile crisis. His mission must have also included negotiations to end the civil war and set up a pro-American government strong enough to keep order in the country and prevent

Lebanon from becoming a base for international terrorism or a Soviet client state.

One year later the IDF drove the PLO and the Syrians out of Beirut just in time for the elections, while the media prepared the American public for U.S. intervention. The marines moved in, elections were held and the marines left as Reagan had promised. Then Bashir Jemayel was assassinated, the IDF moved into West Beirut, the massacre occurred and the marines came back to stay.

Why did the IDF enter West Beirut? What were the objectives of this operation? Did the IDF attain these objectives? If not, why not? The answers to these questions have not yet been given. They are necessary for any objective evaluation of the performance of the IDF and the Government of Israel during a crucial phase of the war. Here are three possible scenarios.

□ THE ANNOUNCED objective of the IDF entry was to prevent a massacre. The IDF failed miserably, indicating incompetence either in making a decision which could not be carried out, or in the execution of the operation. Israel has paid dearly for this failure.

□ THE REAL objective was only to prevent a return to the chaos of renewed civil war. The IDF protected the Lebanese Druse and Moslem populations against massacres which could spark retaliation and escalation. The Phalangists

took their revenge against defenceless Palestinians who could not retaliate. Jemayel, Weinberger and the Lebanese blamed Israel for the massacre and proceeded with business as usual. This objective succeeded, but the IDF was blamed and pushed back from Beirut. Jemayel and Weinberger reaped the benefits, but was this good for Israel?

□ THE REAL objective was to advance further and eliminate all PLO and Syrian forces from Lebanon. This operation failed because the massacre brought political pressure that forced the IDF to retreat instead of advancing further. This scenario would indicate serious errors in judgement.

None of these three scenarios looks very good. Can Israel's security be safely entrusted to those responsible for the move into West Beirut and its aftermath, with all the tactical, strategic and political implications? This is the main issue. Whether Sharon, Eitan or Saguy deserve to be mistreated after all they have done for this country, Egypt made the mistake of not firing General Amer as chief of staff after he had lost the 1956 Sinai Campaign. He was treated as a great hero, reappointed chief of staff and lost the Six Day War in 1967. Israel cannot afford the luxury of covering up serious problems while proclaiming great victories.

The writer is professor of physics at the Weizmann Institute.

THE DESPATCH of SAM-5 missiles to Syria is indicative of the Soviet Union's determination to improve its position in the Middle East. The move, understandably, has created panic in Washington and aroused indignation in Jerusalem. While the strategic implications of the action cannot be overlooked, there is an important political dimension which demands equal attention.

The missile deployment is designed to upgrade the Soviets' image in the Arab world and to put them back in the revolving door of Middle East politics. By supplying their Syrian allies with munitions and technicians, the Soviets hope to recover some of the prestige which they lost during the war in Lebanon.

More importantly, the action is a signal to the West that the Soviet Union cannot be excluded indefinitely from regional negotiations, including the talks now taking place between Israel, Lebanon and the United States.

Because the Soviets have the ability to hinder progress towards any agreement by supporting the disgruntled party — whether it be the Syrians or the PLO — their participation is essential in order to resolve the Lebanese crisis, and to reach a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Furthermore, its tenuous relationships with the Arab states, especially with Syria, and the domi-

nant position of the U.S. in the Middle East, give the Soviet Union strong incentives to work towards stabilizing the region.

Most people agree that the Soviet position, especially in comparison to the scope of U.S. influence, is not much to boast about. Although Moscow has channelled many resources into securing an influential role in the area, it has met with little success.

Attracting desert monarchs and self-proclaimed revolutionaries to the Soviet camp, and keeping them there, has proven more difficult than staging East European puppet shows.

Most Arab governments view the Soviet Union and local Communist parties with suspicion, especially since the invasion of Afghanistan. Both Syria and Iraq include members of their Communist parties in their Ba'athist ruling coalitions, but relations between these peripheral groups and the central leadership are tense.

In both countries, the fear of Soviet infiltration and subversion limits the parties' powers accordingly. In religious countries like Saudi Arabia, Soviet ideology is perceived as a mortal threat to Islam and, hence, to internal cohesion.

The Soviet Union does have allies in the region, notably Syria and Libya. Moscow has treaties of friendship and cooperation with several countries, including Iraq.

The Soviet imperative

By MIRIAM E. SAPIRO

Ethiopia, South Yemen and Syria: it also has an alliance with the PLO. These documents, however, entail liabilities.

Witnessing independent actions by its allies, choosing between friendly states at odds with each other, and being the victim of severed relations, are a few of the uncomfortable situations in which Moscow has been caught.

For instance, the Soviet Union was not privy to the information that its ally, Iraq, was planning to attack Iran in 1980; the Soviets had just negotiated a transit agreement with Teheran and were interested in strengthening the relationship.

Moreover, the treaties abrogated by Egypt in 1976 and Somalia in 1977 are painful reminders of the fragility of its Middle East alliances.

IN ORDER to assess the political implications of the latest missile

deployment, it is important to examine the basis of the Soviet-Syrian relationship. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation negotiated between Moscow and Damascus in 1980 was the product of more than a decade of Soviet pressure on President Hafez Assad. It was crucial, from the Soviet point of view, to secure Syria as a formal ally because of its status as a confrontation state with Israel.

A substantial degree of influence over Syria means that the Soviets must play a role in regional negotiations. Syria also provides the Soviet economy with badly needed hard currency through its vast arms purchases. It then tests these weapons against American-supplied Israeli equipment, often to the embarrassment of the Kremlin.

Assad, in turn, depends on Soviet support to maintain his grip on opposition groups. Suppressing dissi-

dent factions, like the Moslem Brotherhood, would be nearly impossible without Soviet arms and advisers.

Although Moscow and Damascus disagree on the right of Israel to exist, they both reject Camp David as the basis for a resolution of the region's problems.

With Egypt temporarily on the sidelines, Jordan on the verge of direct negotiations with "the Zionist enemy," and Lebanon in perpetual chaos, the level of interdependence between the two countries increases.

SOVIET-SYRIA relations are nevertheless plagued by serious problems. Both Assad's tendency to conduct an independent, aggressive foreign policy suited to his own objectives, and the strong regional position of the U.S., inhibit the Soviet Union from satisfying Syria's demands for greater support.

Syrian anger at the lack of Soviet aid during the Lebanon war is the latest manifestation of divergent expectations. The enormity of the Syrian defeat by Israeli forces exacerbated tensions which have always characterized the relationship.

On several occasions, Syria has proved itself to be a thorn in the Soviets' side. In 1976, for example, the Soviet Union tried unsuccessfully to dissuade the Syrian Army from intervening in the Lebanese Civil

War. It did not particularly want to witness a Syrian battle against the PLO, nor the extension of Syrian power to the Mediterranean coastline.

More importantly, the Kremlin leaders feared that the conflict, once the Israelis intervened, could escalate into a superpower confrontation.

Just as Premier Alexei Kosygin was en route to Damascus to plead the Soviet case, Assad ordered his forces across the border.

More recently, Syria's hostile declarations against Iraq, and its threats to invade Jordan, have hindered Soviet attempts to improve relations with the Arab world.

The evidence suggests that the standing of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, especially its relationship with Syria, is a function of the scope of U.S. power.

Right now, the presence of a few thousand U.S. Marines in Beirut, and the likelihood of more forces arriving, has brought Moscow and Damascus closer together than circumstances would otherwise allow. The Soviet Union must prove to Syria and its other allies in the region that it is a credible patron.

Syria needs to quickly rebuild its army and air force in order to continue to threaten Lebanon and Israel. However, the SAM-5s, the arrival of technicians, and the dispatch of radar-detection aircraft,

signal more than the coordination of military policy.

The necessity of upgrading the Soviets' image, before they can hope to play an influential role in negotiations, is a more persuasive explanation than the notion that they are preparing for another Middle East war. The latest Soviet muscle flex is meant to impress upon the Americans that they cannot alone succeed in stabilizing Lebanon, nor can he alone initiate a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli dialogue on the West Bank.

If the outstanding issues are to be resolved, the Syrian, the PLO, and the Soviet Union must be included in the agreement.

MOSCOW VIEWS a comprehensive conference on the Middle East issues as the sole method of resolving the conflicts. Because of the constraints on Soviet policy imposed by distrust in the Arab world and the U.S. position, regional stability is the overriding Soviet goal.

Kremlin leaders correctly perceive that the best way to gain influence is not by opposition to the West, but through cooperation. Nearly every speech and scholarly article on the Middle East situation calls for a resumption of the Geneva Conference, which last met in December 1973. The U.S.-USSR Joint Declaration of 1977 nearly realized this desire, but it was preempted by the late President Anwar Sadat's journey to Jerusalem.

The time is ripe for the U.S. to consider the merits of Soviet participation in a regional conference. Before another war breaks out between Syria and Israel, before there is a confrontation between the Soviet and American forces in Syria and Lebanon, and before King Hussein's feet get any colder, the U.S. must act.

Washington must weigh the cost of continued hostility towards the Soviet presence in the Middle East against the benefit to be derived from a multilateral agreement.

By allowing Moscow to assume a role in present and future negotiations — even a minimal one — American peace-making efforts may succeed. Without such a concession, the chance of reaching a Lebanese, and then a comprehensive, settlement is nil.

The writer is a U.S.-trained political scientist who now lives in Tel Aviv.



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REMEMBERING A GIANT

THE TENTH anniversary of the death of Haim Hazaz, one of the major Hebrew writers of our time, has been an occasion for critics to focus on his works. But it has sharpened the realization that Hazaz's writings, although considered classics of modern Hebrew literature, have not remained at the forefront of Israeli literary consciousness. And this in spite of their uncanny relevance to our times.

As Professor Dan Laor pointed out in a recent symposium on Hazaz at the Van Leer Institute, the decade since Hazaz's death has witnessed a flowering of interest in earlier Hebrew writers like Brenner and Agnon. But Hazaz, perhaps more than anyone else, deserves increased attention today, for he addresses issues of Jewish history which have come to a head in Israel of the Eighties.

How does the messianic impulse manifest itself in the Jewish people? What is the character of Zionism in Jews from Middle Eastern countries? Does Zionism represent continuity, or a break with the past? Is redemption secular or religious? Hazaz approaches these issues with a profound sense of irony yet, at the same time, he has an epic vision of Jewish history.

"The question which permeates Hazaz's writing," said Aharon Megged the writer at a meeting of the Knesset Education Committee commemorating Hazaz's death, "is Feuerberg's query 'Whither? Where are we headed?' His deep concern with this problem, which is combined with a sharp eye for its implications in the everyday lives of many types of Jew, has made him almost prophetic in foreseeing the dilemmas we would face."

Megged pointed out that, in a story set in the Thirties, Hazaz has a cynical protagonist say to an idealist

that one day we will be building "not another moshav but rather another apartment building, another bank, another coffee house... All the work is for nothing. Jews will in any case leave the country. There is no end to the *gola* [Diaspora]. It is as clear as day. I see it in fifty years, a hundred years. We will be the majority in the country and the land will be built up, and anything one desires will be here, and the people will still get up and leave everything and be scattered throughout the world, not by Nebuchadnezzar, not by Titus, but simply by themselves."

THIS GRAPPLING with the destiny of the Jewish people is at the source of much modern Hebrew literature, but it is usually camouflaged and allegorized. Hazaz, on the other hand, deals with it quite directly. His work is often deceptively didactic, but it is governed by a mastery of art. For example, his well-known story, "The Sermon," seems, on the surface, to be merely a monologue about ideology, but on closer reading one detects an Aristotelian structure. The hero goes through a process of discovery and revelation, and overcomes obstacles to arrive at experiential truth. Yudke, the almost inarticulate kibbutznik who seems to be a hard-working, courageous pioneer, a new Jew of the same type he addresses at the kibbutz committee meeting, is met with open hostility and ridicule when he begins his *drasha*, which in fact embodies his *galut*-rooted "night thoughts."

But the development of his argument is paralleled by the growing in-

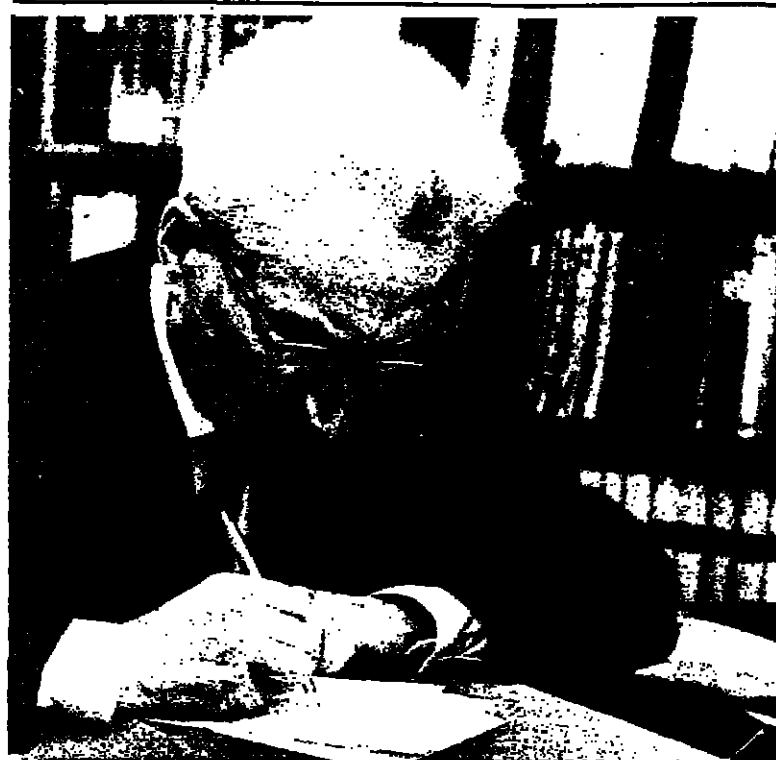
volvement and tacit assent of the group. Yudke argues that the Jewish people are a passive will-less people. They have not been the masters of their fate; their history has been imposed on them by others. Hazaz ironically meshes argument with characterization, for Yudke too has been a passive victim in his personal life (his wife has left him for another member of the Kibbutz). He sees Jews revelling in the suffering they profess to abhor, and ultimately not wanting to be redeemed. Zionism, therefore, is not a continuation but an aberration, a break with the embarrassing Jewish past, "an uprooting and destruction." Yudke's increasingly frenzied phantasmagoric vision of the *gola*, and his ambivalence toward Zionism (Hazaz excels at presenting different sides of an argument) undermine the simplistic, monolithic Zionism of the group, and bring them to the "peripeteia," the climax of the story where their initial vision of reality is qualified.

"The men were silent and sat uncertainly with changed faces, not sure in their hearts nor easy in their minds, as though in doubt whether something might not be lost or lacking, or as if they were in mid-passage between where they had been and where they were going."

But men don't remain at this level of realization. In the last passage of the story Yudke foolishly picks up his argument again in a bumbling way. This restores to "The sermon" its limited, human dimension. Yudke is no longer the seer, he is rather a somewhat ridiculous figure whom the kibbutz does not have to take seriously.

HAZAZ'S INVOLVEMENT with

Rochelle Furstenberg reflects on the continuing relevance of the work of Haim Hazaz 10 years after the writer's death.



Haim Hazaz... "Almost prophetic in foreseeing the dilemmas."

Zionism is part of his larger vision of Jews working for a better world, for redemption and for the Messiah. He treats the same theme in the lives of Yemenite Jews and in Jews from Eastern Europe, among Jewish Bolsheviks and anarchists, and Zionists. The Russian Revolution is the subject of many of his stories. At the Van Leer symposium, Professor

what his heroes think they are doing.

In the Zionist as in the Russian revolution, modernism is dressed in revolutionary clothes, and the conflict of generations is expressed in the conflicting vocabularies of redemption. The older generation must grapple with the various revolutionary life-styles that result from the break of tradition. This takes on almost sinister dimensions in *Gates of Bronze* when, in the course of breaking away from tradition, the young Jews leading the Russian Revolution punish the Jewish community, which they regard as counter-revolutionary. Jews are accustomed to being persecuted by *goyim* but it is quite horrible when their own children have become the *goyim*.

In a different vein, sexual success becomes emblematic of victory, in the Revolution. But ironically enough, in *The Gates of Bronze*, it is ultimately the learned *yeshiva* character, with ambivalent feelings about the Revolution, who wins the girl, because he is domesticated and on the spot, while the glamorous revolutionaries are carried away on wide-ranging winds of the time. They don't have permanence.

IN A WIDE-RANGING discussion of Hazaz at the Van Leer symposium, Professor Gershon Shaked pointed out how appropriate was his use of Expressionism means to portray the revolutionary atmosphere of the period in his fiction. His works present a colorful panorama of Jewish types; their gestures and postures express their ideologies, and their hope and pain. Hazaz is not primarily concerned

with the subtle psychological nuances of his characters' inner selves. He strives rather to portray the large, impersonal forces of history that define and determine the lives of people. His characters represent historical archetypes, basic social forces. At the same time they are spectres sweeping through civilizations. This leads, according to Shaked, to a strange phantasmagoric quality in Hazaz's revolutionary works.

Shaked associates Hazaz with European Expressionism. In utilizing Expressionism to explain Hazaz, Shaked helps us understand the seemingly disparate aspects of his work. They include the often grotesque, almost caricatured characters in his stories; the irony that derives from embracing many points of view; and a vision of the noble striving of the Jews. Expressionism becomes the tool for combining concrete characters and situations with national concerns and postures. This satisfies a deep need in a people where the individual feels inextricably connected with the whole.

Even in the ostensibly alienated fiction of the Sixties and Seventies, allegorization and symbolism were used to combine the public with the private. In fact, Shaked has pointed out that, although it is often not recognized, Hazaz's influence exists in writers like Amos Oz, where the experience of the individual reflects the community's experience. "Penetrating to the roots of the existence of the individual, the writer penetrates to the roots of existence of the community."

Hazaz's influence, then, is implicit in Israeli literature today. It is probable that, as the interest during the last decade in the formal aspects of literature wanes, greater attention will be given to a literature that deals with issues so vital to our lives in Israel.

A DAY OF HATE

By WOLF S. MATSDORF / Special to The Jerusalem Post

IT WAS a tragic April Fool's Day, not a day for jokes. Only a few weeks earlier Hitler had come to power in Germany. It was no secret that a violent and dramatic outburst of brutal anti-Semitism could be expected after the Reichstag fire on February 27, the hundreds of arrests that followed and the Reichstag elections on March 5, which gave the Nazi Party an absolute parliamentary majority.

At 10 a.m. on April 1, 1933, an anti-Jewish boycott started at Germany's Universities, organized by Julius Streicher. Students were put on guard outside the lecture rooms of Jewish professors, warning fellow students as "decent Germans" to work for the elimination of all Jewish academics from German universities.

Hitler used embittered and discontented middle-class shopkeepers and tradesmen to fight the competition of Jewish department store chains and quality shops. The small retailers association had turned Nazi and wanted to make the anti-Jewish demonstration of April 1 a success, but they were also most anxious not to be identified with the increasing numbers of Nazi hoodlums, who wanted to use this boycott of Jewish businessmen, doctors and lawyers as an opportunity for unruly vandalism.

THAT SATURDAY, Boycott Day, Berlin's most fashionable shopping centres were grotesquely disfigured. Usually exquisite shop-windows had been plastered with posters screaming coarse and sickening anti-Jewish slogans.

The attitude of the ordinary

Berliner was one of fright. He was anxious to avoid taking sides and watched as Jewish homes were searched, and rabbis and Jewish community leaders arrested.

In an attempt to avert the most extreme demands by the Nazi Boycott Day organizers, a former member of the Prussian parliament, Dr. Leo Zeitlin, who was also director of a prestigious association of specialized retail shops, obtained his *Gauleiter's* permission to consult with Jewish members of large retail enterprises. He was sternly warned that "any plotting against the Third Reich would be most severely punished."

A small office was established in an inconspicuous place with this writer as secretary to monitor developments.

Many boycotted Jewish retailers had hoped that the day would turn out to be just another troublesome experience, but they were mistaken.

At about noon, urgent messages began filtering into Zeitlin's office from the big department stores. They had been presented with an ultimatum: all Jewish employees were to be dismissed immediately, without notice, or the boycott would continue. The ultimatum ad-

ded that one big store employing many Jews had already given in, but this turned out to be no more than a piece of cunning blackmail.

In fact, not one Jewish owner had yielded to this threat, and we tried at all costs to prevent the resistance of the Jewish firms from weakening.

In the meantime Zeitlin was able to learn that because of the damaging effect the boycott was having abroad, the German Foreign Ministry had urged the Nazis to call the action off.

THEIR leaders were determined not to lose face, and Zeitlin was summoned to appear before the boycott committee. Before leaving for "Brown House," Zeitlin urged the Jewish owners to stand firm for a few more hours. I went with him. We had to wait for hours, witnessing much heel-clicking and Nazi-saluting.

Eventually we were told that the one-day boycott had fully served its purpose and could be called off at once, if the dismissals of Jewish employees already arranged remained in force.

We protested this wily demand indignantly, knowing, however, that in fact none of the Jewish owners

had fired any Jewish workers. Secure in this knowledge, Dr. Zeitlin signed a document that formally confirmed the termination of the anti-Jewish boycott on that day. It may, in retrospect, seem an insignificant Pyrrhic victory, since the eventual dismissal of Jewish employees in stores like Hermann Tietz or F.W. Gruenfeld could not be prevented. But it could be done in a dignified manner due to these "arrangements" with the Nazis.

AN OUTSTANDING example of Jewish fortitude in the face of adverse pressures and blackmail was the N. Israel store, situated in the centre of Berlin next to city hall. Its director, Wilfrid Israel, representing the fourth generation of the family that established the store in 1815, was a great-grandson of the late chief rabbi of Great Britain, Dr. Hermann Adler.

Following the family tradition, Wilfrid Israel took a personal interest in his employees — 2,000 at the time of the boycott — and, at his initiative, an officially-recognized commercial training school was established for them.

When the chips were down, N. Israel organized an emigration department for Jewish employees, which operated methodically and successfully, due to Wilfrid's international connections. Many young people found new homes and occupations throughout the world.

Wilfrid was also closely connected with the establishment of the Ben-Shemen children's village and Kibbutz Hazorea. He eventually left Berlin and died on a mission for the Jewish Agency when his plane was

shot down by Nazi fighters over the Bay of Biscay in 1943.

ON APRIL 1, 1933, Boycott Day, the *Juedische Rundschau* published on its front-page the headline "Tragt ihn mit Stolz, den gelben Fleck" (Wear that yellow badge with pride). It was editor Robert Weltch's clarion-call to German Jewry.

With that historic issue, the paper's circulation increased rapidly. It was also read by non-Jews.

The paper's cautious, but proud, language made Weltch the spokesman for German Jewry, who applauded his leadership enthusiastically, and his readership increased tenfold.

The public quickly learned to decipher the criticism of the government presented in veiled language.

Weltch died recently in Jerusalem at the age of 91. His paper and others such as the *Israelische Familienblatt* and the *Orthodox Der Israelit* were able to give their Jewish readers confidence and pride in being Jewish in the face of official anti-Jewish government policy and the daily filthy attacks in the Nazis press.

Jewish papers were repeatedly confiscated, and their editors had to confront SS men at the Propaganda Ministry in delicate "negotiations," as Weltch recorded later: "The editor never quite felt secure and could not be certain, when the bell rang in the morning, whether it was the milkman or the Gestapo."

Fifty years ago, on April 1, German Jews learnt to appreciate the value of a free press which was soon to be lost to them.

The first harvest

TORA AND FLORA / Louis I. Rabinowitz

SPRING is heralded by the blossoming on Tu B'Shvat of the almond, in Hebrew *shaked*, or the "hastener". The first harvest, that of barley, comes exactly two months later. The offering of the omer of barley on the second day of Pessah was a ceremony marking its availability. The counting of the omer is still observed, for the seven weeks between Pessah and Shavuot, but historical circumstances have turned this period into one of semi-mourning instead of joy.

In both biblical and talmudic times, barley was regarded essentially as animal fodder, and only rarely as fit for human consumption. The Talmud (*Kiddushin* 62a) actually applied a phrase in Isaiah 1:19, regarded for that purpose as meaning "Ye shall be fed with the sword," as referring to "hard-baked barley bread". The Talmud points to Kings 1:5,8, where the stores assembled by Solomon include "barley and straw for the horses" as evidence of the fact that it was essentially animal fodder (Pes. 3a).

The description of the ravages of famine in Jerusalem when it was besieged by the Romans include the story of Martha, the daughter of Boethius, a very wealthy woman, who sent her servant to buy: fine white flour. When he returned and reported that none was available, she sent him for ordinary white flour, with the same result, and then for poor quality flour. Finally, in despair, she tells him to get barley, but even that had been exhausted.

I have an idea that this story lies behind a peculiar omission. The Sephardim have evolved an extensive order of service for Tu Bishvat which includes the eating of every available fruit, each accompanied by the reading of an appropriate passage from the Zohar.

Those first taken are naturally the products mentioned in *Deuteronomy* 8:8 as the choice agricultural products of the Land of Israel, but barley is missing, and only the other six receive due notice.

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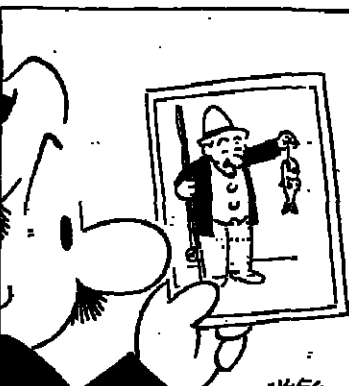
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IT'S NOT exactly the Venus that Bofficelli had in mind — fresh from the foam of the sea, on the half-shell.

This one rolls off the press every three months or so, in about 2,000 facsimiles, and is the product of the sweat and thought of five Tel Aviv women.

Noga — Hebrew for "Venus," both planet and myth — is Israel's only feminist magazine. Polemical or not, Noga is intelligent and informative, and it's going into its seventh issue.

On the covers of the two widest-circulation women's magazines — *At*, published by Ma'ariv, and *L'ha*, published by Yediot Achronot — you find women in various states of semi-dress and provocative slouch. The tone and content of those magazines are determined by what one journalist in Noga's recent Tel Aviv symposium on women in the media called the "phalloscopy" of one of the afternoon dailies.

On the cover of Noga you may find a modern-day "witch" sporting a white coat and stethoscope, riding on a broomstick, or a doll's face which, under a magnifying glass, becomes a woman's. The attractive design is done by Tamar Elida.

Looks, however, are not everything. Noga itself devoted a recent article to the "Cinderella complex" and the ways fictions about beauty, equated to goodness, twist us all.

But if Noga doesn't exist to be

beautiful, what's it for?

"Information," says Rachel Ostrowitz, one of Noga's five editors, whose apartment serves as their office. "We need information. Just recently a book came out about women's independent travels in the 19th century. Why did it take so long to find out? We have to bring it to the attention of both men and women."

"And we need models," she adds. "I studied architecture for five years and never discovered a single woman who could be a model in what is considered a 'male' profession."

Noga hasn't yet run an article about women architects, as far as I can see — but it has had one about Hypatia, the mathematician of ancient Alexandria, and about the first American female astronaut.

Other articles: the status of women in the Middle Ages; Jewish women who held "salons" in 18th- and 19th-century Germany; a long fictionalized description of the first night of a bought-Yemenite bride (which aroused in me more prurient interest than righteous indignation); the problems of women writers, drawing on the observations of Virginia Woolf and Tillie Olson; and surveys of attitudes toward women in the media — including "violence with a smile" from the joke columns of newspapers.

Additional Noga topics included the status of women in Egypt, women in sports, women as

A women's work force

How do five women manage to put out a successful feminist magazine on a shoe-string budget? Rachel Ostrowitz, one of Noga's editorial board, talks to The Post's Marsha Pomerantz.



labourers, the still-widespread practice of female circumcision, attitudes toward menstruation, and methods of birth control.

By way of recommendation, I can only say that each time I start scanning an article I haven't read yet, I end up reading most of it and going

on to the next. The poetry, like most political poetry, is pretty bad.

Ostrowitz has short blonde hair, blue eyes, a lot of nervous energy, and some doubts about whether she can communicate the importance of feminism to women who remain sceptical. She would rather have Noga speak for itself — and it does.

Her own interest in feminism has developed partly because of experience in her profession: It was always assumed that at a meeting of architects, the woman architect present would serve the coffee or keep the protocol. Ostrowitz got tired of being called *maidele* by her male colleagues.

She met other women who had similar complaints and an interest in doing something about it — for instance, lobbying in the Knesset for equal pay and the right to abortion. Noga grew out of those encounters. Two of the books that made the greatest impression on Ostrowitz at the time were Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*, which analyzes the status of the housewife, and *Woman-Hating*, by Andrea Dworkin, which deals with attitudes toward men and women in fairy tales. "The beautiful ones are always sleeping," according to Ostrowitz. Dworkin's book is a frequent footnote in Noga.

"I don't mind if women come to me and say, 'I read this and don't agree with the research it's based on,' but they say instead, 'everything's all right with me.'"

They say, in effect, 'We had a female prime minister, so it doesn't matter that women get 30 per cent less pay than men.'"

Why don't women read more about the problems of their own status and identification? It's a matter of availability, Ostrowitz thinks. People choose their reading on the basis of reviews, hearsay, and what they see around. In Israel, not much is "around," and only recently has some of this literature been translated into Hebrew.

Besides, women who have a problem taking themselves seriously — and that's most of us in one way or another — also have trouble taking seriously the books they write. And, there is always the danger that they'll be convinced by what they read and have to do something about it.

Noga received considerable attention as the result of its symposium on women and the media earlier this month. Some of the attention was from men, and that, unfortunately, is what it takes to give the magazine greater legitimacy in the eyes of other women.

Michael Handelsaltz has set aside a corner of his weekly radio programme — "Two Hours from Two" — for talks by Mira Ariel, one of the other Noga editors. Noga was also praised by Yaron London in *Ha'ir*, the Tel Aviv newspaper, and by Alex Ansky on *Army Radio*. Asi Weinstein interviewed Ostrowitz on her *Army Radio* programme.

That publicity, in addition to the interest sparked among women at the conference, has increased sales significantly.

But for now, Noga remains a shoe-string operation. There is little advertising — partly because the editors haven't the time to solicit, and partly because they object to the content of some of the ads they have been offered.

There is some income from subscriptions and sales, but most of the funds are contributions from the U.S., particularly from the "Women to Women" organization.

For the five editors, Noga is volunteer work: they all have other jobs. Ostrowitz takes some contracts as an architect; Mira Ariel lectures in linguistics at Tel Aviv University; Aviva Ein-Gil is a graphic artist at *Ha'ir*; Amira Geibloom operates a word-processor at the Open University; and Dafna Tsor works with computers.

"Most people would think the way we work on Noga is a joke or a lie," says Ostrowitz. "Five women do everything — get articles out of people, collect news here and abroad, argue at editorial meetings, drink coffee, proof-read."

They also deal with odd requests from the public, such as one from a gentleman who wanted to place a personal ad for "a woman of valour."

Valour, let's say, is an evolving concept.

WOE UNTO the uninitiated English diner in an Indian restaurant who, attracted by the low price asked for so expensive a meal, orders "Bombay Duck" as the main course — and is served with a few small slivers of dried fish! What he is getting is, of course, Bombay Dag (bummalo). No less unhappy is the fate of the new immigrant who relies on the names given in some of the occasional *Jerusalem Post* articles and is met by blank stares from the fishmonger, or gets bonito instead of the mackerel she thought she was demanding, or bream instead of Red Snapper. Or if she wants barracuda and asks, as instructed, for *Melitta Aspirens*, she will, doubtless, be directed to the nearest pharmacy!

Putting a name to a fish in this polyglot country is not always an easy matter, even for an old-timer. The Hebrew names have been, more often than not, "Hebraicized" from other languages or from the ichthyologists' "scientific" vocabulary — and there is occasional disagreement as to which fish a particular name applies. The colloquial names used in the markets are sometimes Hebrew nicknames; more often they are Arabic, usually corrupted and, in any case, with many local variations.

When buying sole or mackerel or grouper or whatever, do not expect to get exactly the fish you know in the old country. There are many subspecies and varieties of most fish, and many local differences in appearance and flavour. Many of the best fish, sea and fresh water, sold fresh in the markets, or frozen fish netted by our trawlers in deeper waters, are of kinds of which you may not know, nor ever thought of buying before you came here. There is rarely any need to buy imported fish such as the boxed cod and haddock fillets; in general they are insipid, of relatively low food-value — and expensive. Get to know the local fish and buy them freshly-caught whenever possible. They may be smaller, but are better and usually cheaper. In the shops, though not always at market stalls, the fishmonger will scale and clean them for you.

The short list which follows of some of the best fish to be had in the local markets has been compiled by an amateur angler from personal experience, from information gathered from fishermen and fishmongers, from lists published by the Ministry of Agriculture's Fish Marketing Council and from recent authoritative works on the world's fish population.

The Hebrew names have been checked with Even-Shoshan's and other dictionaries (which do not always agree). Those Modern Hebrew names which also occur in ancient literature are marked with an asterisk (*). Inverted commas ("—") denote a popular, or a Hebrew or other nickname.

SEA-FISH

English Hebrew Market-Place
The Breams — Of the hundreds of species, a number are found near our shores.

Sea Bream Shefarnum (Pleasant Fish) Fariden, Fareda, etc.

There are over 200 sub-species, of which several live in the East Mediterranean. Probably the best-known here has a pinkish back and silvery underside with several pink stripes running the length of the body. Buy it fresh.

Pandora or Red Bream Vardit Metzanya Fariden Ahmar (Adom) (Common Pink Fish) Fareda Hamra (Aduma)

A small sea bream, the Mediterranean Pandora looks much like the Shefarnum but has a single brownish lateral stripe on each side. The Red Sea variety has a deeper red colour and can be mistaken for the Red Snapper.

White Bream Sargus Sargus

Usually very small, but well worthwhile if you can be bothered to clean them. Netted in large numbers from the shore and sold fresh in the markets and at street corners. The breams are by far the most plentiful of the local fish and are all very good to eat — and relatively cheap.

School of fish

Harry Benjamin tells you all you ever wanted to know about fish.



The Mackerels (Scombers, Pelamids)

Probably the world's largest, most widely dispersed and commercially most important family. Owing to the oily flesh, many varieties require special treatment such as marination, curing or smoking before becoming palatable. They are rich in food value. Except for a few types, they are all distinguishable by the blue colouring and dark markings on the upper body.

Mackerel

The varieties usually found here are the Atlantic and Spanish mackerels, both rather larger and coarser than those caught in English waters.

Bonito or Pelamid

The types commonest in the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The Black Pelamid is the larger kind and has a darker flesh; it is readily available kippered or smoked and is a relatively inexpensive delicacy. Freshly-caught pelamida is also available for those who know how to prepare it.

Tunny

Though occasionally caught, it is rarely put on the market. Owing to its great size and speed it needs specialized equipment to catch, and there is no regular supply to justify this or to set up curing plants. We have to be content with the canned variety.

The Groupers are members of the *Epinephelus* family, itself a sub-species of the *Serranidae*, or sea-basses. They are rock-haunting fish and are usually taken on hand-lines or by scuba divers. Though still fairly plentiful on our Mediterranean and Red Sea shores their numbers are being rapidly decimated by over-fishing and much stricter control is urgently needed.

Grouper

Judged by many to be the best of all fish, and correspondingly expensive. All sizes, up to as much as 15 kg, are on sale when available and can be bought whole or cut into steaks or fillets. Buy it fresh — freezing greatly detracts from the flavour.

The Mulllets

A shallow-water sea fish often coming into the brackish water of swamps, estuaries and lagoons and now being bred successfully in the fishponds and Kinneret. Commercially of importance and a great sport for anglers.

Red Mullet

Sometimes available in the market, and regarded as a delicacy. The nickname "Sultan" is sometimes given to other, inferior reddish-coloured fish — you can identify the true mullet (*Mullus barbatus*) by the straight, almost vertical, snout and long "beard".

The Flatfish. The varieties available here are:

Sole and Flounder

The main visible difference is that the local sole has its eyes on the right side of the mouth while those of our small flounder are on the left. When you order sole in a shop or restaurant, you are quite likely to get a flounder — which does not really matter. If anything, the flounder is marginally better, often being slightly thicker and more fleshy.

Rochelle Furstenberg

MIZPEH YAM, an institution for delinquent boys located between Herzliya Pituah and the Wingate Institute, has green, pleasantly landscaped grounds which do little to prepare the visitor for the prison-like quality of the closed court section. It is here that boys spend the first month of their stay.

They are sent to Mizpeh Yam or its counterpart, Gil-Am near Kiryat Ata, by juvenile courts throughout the country for criminal offences which can range from petty felonies to serious crimes.

Rudderless and unstable, many of these boys have run away from educational and vocational frameworks; some, in addition, are emotionally disturbed.

Social workers are reluctant to recommend sending youngsters to closed institutions, but there are cases where they must be taken out of their natural environment and placed in a closed institution so they will not run away from help.

On entering Mizpeh Yam the boys are cut off from the rest of the institution for a month before moving to the larger, more open quarters where they study and work. The eventual goal is to prepare them for a half-way house situation, where they can work outside.

But this degree of rehabilitation is difficult to achieve. Although the staff is warm and committed, and Director Beni Damari has a sense of the individual needs of each of the 40 boys, the conditions for rehabilitation have been grossly inadequate.

Boys of different ages and different types of criminal backgrounds are thrown together, and the

Giving youth a hand

tougher boys often influence the younger ones. They also stay for varying periods of time, which makes it difficult to run an educational programme.

But the main problem is lack of funds. Society's priorities are such that, until a year ago Mizpeh Yam had no budget for a psychologist; there was little sports equipment, no athletic instructors, and almost no equipment for vocational workshops. In a situation where the educational level varies from boy to boy, teaching staff was largely inadequate for the many inmates who were barely literate. Even the minimum needed for rehabilitation was lacking. The Youth Authority responsible for these boys and the Ministry of Education which supports their studies are strapped for funds.

Over a year ago things began to change when Mizpeh Yam was brought to the attention of a group of Jerusalem women. Appalled by the lack of funds for rehabilitation, they banded together to change the situation.

At first sight, they might seem an unlikely group to work for a reformatory. Led by Dutch-born Kitty Adler, the volunteer organization, called Yad Lemizpor, consisted initially of middle-class Jerusalemites, many of them religious. (Kitty Adler herself wears a *sheitl*, a traditional wig). Determined and good-humoured, she worked with youth in the Dutch underground during the war, and was instrumental in establishing Meadon Tikvatanu, a clubhouse programme for children

in poor neighbourhoods.

Under Adler's direction, the organization has grown. It now has branches in Ramat Chen, Herzliya Pituah, and is expanding to include more. It has created a professional advisory group headed by Supreme Court Judge Menachem Elon.

"Mizpeh Yam must motivate these boys who have never had positive goals," says Adler. "They must learn to function in a social framework, to be constructive for many hours a day. They must learn a work ethic — but you can't motivate boys without sufficient instructors and equipment."

It is here that Yad Lemizpor is filling the gap, supplementing the institution's programming. The volunteers encourage the professionals to demand improved conditions for rehabilitation from government agencies.

In addition, Yad Lemizpor itself supports many Mizpeh Yam programmes.

Yad Lemizpor also approached the Rothschild Foundation to donate musical instruments for a band and it has taken on the responsibility of supporting a music teacher.

But most important, she stresses, is an extensive programme of vocational training. And this needs equipment, a structured programme and good instructors, followed by apprenticeship, actual work and realistic payment. "It would be wonderful if a boy could leave Mizpeh Yam with a certificate that he has finished some course, probably the only certificate earned to this point in his life," she says.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

Ulpán Akiva Netanya International Hebrew Study Centre Ministry of Education and Culture Department for Adult Education

STUDY HOLIDAY AT ULPAN AKIVA

At the Ulpán residence in the Green Beach Hotel (sport facilities, swimming pool, horseback riding).

A joint learning experience for you, your family, your children and your friends.

- * HEBREW (ALL LEVELS) for Tourists, New Immigrants and Hebrew speakers
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Programme and aims: Intensive Hebrew or Arabic studies in small classes, shaping a community based on learning, getting together and the meeting of Israeli Jews with Jews from the Diaspora; Israeli citizens — Jews and non Jews; Jews and Gentiles; all this in the frame of a social life, the culture of Israel and Jewish heritage.

Opening Dates: April 11, 1983
May 9, 1983
June 27, 1983
July 25, 1983

Courses last 4, 8 or 20 weeks for youth, adults and families (with children from 12 years of age upwards).

Residents of Netanya and vicinity accepted as external students.

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Please send me your information brochure without obligation on my part, including prices and registration forms.
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MINISTRY OF TOURISM
Jerusalem Region

MUNICIPALITY OF JERUSALEM
Department of Tourism

WHAT TO DO THIS PESSAH ???

We offer you:

Walking Tours of the Old City of Jerusalem

Route: The Citadel (Tower of David), Armenian Quarter, Zion Gate, Jewish Quarter, Western Wall and surrounding sites.

The guided walking tours will take place daily from March 29 through April 4, 1983.

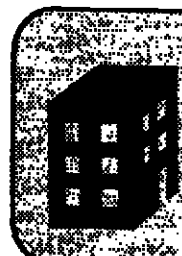
The tours meet at the Citadel, near Jaffa Gate at 8.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.

The tours last about 3 1/2 hours and are free of charge.

JOIN US THIS PESSAH!

HALUACH HEHADASH - Classified Advertisements in cooperation with MA'ARIV, HA'ARETZ, HA'IR, KOL HA'IR.

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluach Hehadash head office by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section.



Flats

Mortgage

Ramat Hasharon, 102 Rehov Ushishkin, luxurious flat, 4 rooms, 1st floor, on pillars, 2-story building, Tzitzin-Noskewich, Construction Company Ltd., Tel Aviv, 28 Hah Shalom, Kikar Hamedina, Tel Aviv, 251529, 11.00-13.00, 17.00-19.00, 24.00-26.00, 48 Ben Elizer, entrance from 83 Hayarden, 05-761779, 05-771133.

Contractors

Model flats, in Migdalei Kesem, Ramat Gan, have opened. Shabbat, 10.00-14.00, 16.00-18.00, 48 Ben Elizer, entrance from 83 Hayarden, 05-761779, 05-771133.

Villas & Houses

Zichron Yacov, villa neighbourhood, Neve Habaron, Campaign until 5.4.83, 03-299967, 06-3-9003.

Binayim, two-family, 4 rooms, 2nd floor, 105.000, Tel. 06-883607. Savoyon, rental, luxurious villa, fully furnished, 3 bedrooms, lounge, dinette, large swimming pool, sauna, for serious only, no agents, 03-955789, 09.00-16.00, from Sunday. Herzliya Pituah, villa, excellent location, 4 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 052-72878, 052-56699, Shushan.

Flats for Sale

Flats, 3, 4, 5 rooms, heart of Ashdod, Shechunat Haganim, centre, 3rd floor, no lift, 4 exposures, discount, Bank Leumi Lemashkantaot guarantees for clients' money. Help in selling your present flat. Dvir Vekayit Ltd., Ashdod, 31 Haharshim, 052-32065, Tel Aviv, 03-264231, Dvir Vekayit - a flat that's a home.

Furnished Flats

We have selection of furnished flats at reasonable prices. Amlit, 04-42376. Forest Hills, 6, for rent, furnished, Tel. 03-259044; New York, 212-793-2070.

Flats Wanted

Free! Free! We'll let your flat according to your specifications + free contract! Media Divot, 03-264242.

Tel Aviv-Yaffo

Flats for Sale

Ben David builds in Tel Aviv, 14 Rehov Arvei Hahar, 10 Piz Hashulim, 10 luxury flats, 4 rooms, Tel. 828033, 828636.

1-1 1/2 ROOMS

1K, luxurious, 3rd floor, lift, Dubrov, Shomri Realty, Tel. 03-290622.

2-2 1/2 ROOMS

2 rooms, parterre, near Kikar Hamedina, Tel. 449981.

3-3 1/2 ROOMS

3, opposite Hayarkon Park, additions, wonderful, 59,000, 42545. Neve Hahar (mahanayim), 3K, well-arranged, corner, quiet, 48,000, 394854, home, not Shabbat, 897397, work.

Flats for Rent

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4 ROOMS & MORE

Afeka, 5 rooms, new building, Tel. 03-36396. Ramat Hasharon, 102 Rehov Ushishkin, luxurious flat, 4 rooms, 1st floor, on pillars, 2-story building, Tzitzin-Noskewich, Construction Company Ltd., Tel Aviv, 28 Hah Shalom, Kikar Hamedina, Tel Aviv, 251529, 11.00-13.00, 17.00-19.00, 24.00-26.00, 48 Ben Elizer, entrance from 83 Hayarden, 05-761779, 05-771133.

Flats for Rent

Tel Aviv, Rosenbaum, 4 large, phone, 337482, not Shabbat. Rehov Beer, spacious flat, 12sq.m., (frontal), Call: 03-235246, not Shabbat.

Keymoney

1K, roof, fitted cupboards, phone. Keymoney, 3 rooms, second floor, phone, Kikar Hahar, vicinity, 24447.

Furnished Flats

Kikar Dizengoff, for young man, beautiful one room flat, 5160, 03-20836.

Dan Region

Flats for Sale

Ramat Gan, 11, 4 large balcony, 3rd floor, central, 03-736779, 04-23630.

3-3 1/2 ROOMS

Givat Savoyon, 3, vacant, second floor, lift, well-arranged, air-conditioned, 91137.

4 ROOMS & MORE

Givatayim, 36 Pizlei Harekevet, 4, 3rd floor, no lift, 4 exposures, special, 736986, Meshiah.

Flats for Rent

Ramat Gan, luxury flats, 4 rooms, lift, 03-778323, 03-765911.

Flats Wanted

Benel Brink, near City Hall-Ramat Gan border, 210sq.m. net flat, New, especially luxurious, surrounded with garden, excellent location, 2nd floor, lift, ceramic tiles, special, 3 conveniences, 03-230400, Call from 10.45, between 09.00-12.00, 03-25936.

Southern Region

Flats for Sale

Beit 1968, 2nd owner, good condition, Tel. 03-243116.

Flats for Rent

Beit 1968, 2nd owner, good condition, Tel. 03-243116.

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FORD

Passport to passport, Ford Fiesta, German made, 1980, 48,000km, 03-724946.

SIMCA CHRYSLER

1100, 1975, 5 doors, excellent, 823441, from Sunday, 08.00-17.00. Simca 1000, 1966, + Simca for parts, bargain, 290719, 776833.

SUBARU

Subaru 1400-2, 1977, first owner, 98,000km., 15205.000, 754665. Subaru Mini, 1975, 1575.000, 262994, Eyal.

LANCIA

Lancia Beta, 1975, excellent condition, radio-tape, 483772. Sale, Lancia Beta, 1600, 1979, second owner, good, 04-257320.

LORRIES

P.M. hydraulic transport cranes, for remodeling on trucks from 6-32 tons light lifting capacity. Surprising prices until supply ends. Permanent display, Tel. 03-217740, 03-255875, 03-211331, evenings.

PEUGEOT

Peugeot 504, automatic, end 1979, 46,000km, 054-58762. Peugeot 404, 1984, second owner, 1979 engine, mechanically excellent, Kfar Savva, 47 Rehov Hagalit, not Shabbat.

RENAULT

Renault 12, automatic, 1977, excellent, second owner, 03-857956. Renault 12, T.S., 1973, special, 85,000km., 03-217740, 03-255875, second owner, 335366, work.

Cars for Sale

Beit 1968, 2nd owner, good condition, Tel. 03-243116.

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Musical Instruments

For sale, used English piano, good condition. Cass, Moshav Beit Halevi, Home Friday and Saturday.

Stereo & Video

Cinemas: 4 Ltd. movie distribution company is proud to present Dallas, the popular television series, starting now on all video. And more - rights on over 800 new movies westerns, comedies, dramas, karate, thriller, Indian, Turkish, children's programs. For orders, 47 Gusha, Tel Aviv, 03-6540.

Typewriters

Loan, sale and repair. Dayan, Seder Rothschild, 10 Mehabar, Tel. 03-659046.

Purchase

We buy liquidations, clothing, shoes, tools and removal of unwanted items, 03-28303, 03-2102.

Refrigerators

Kiruv-Aviv, 29 King George, sale, repairs, fully guaranteed, 285201.

Pets

Lost, terrier bitch, Bat Yam, 03-86043.

Situations Vacant

Metal factory in Tel Aviv requires production and assembly workers, over 35 (seniorities possible), after pay Passover, 254436, 257220.

Clerks

Cashier required for work on Tel Aviv newspaper, experience preferred, pensioner or early retiree possible. Tel. 294222, ext. 39.

Domestic Help

Metapolel required for infant, 3 times weekly, morning hours, Tel. 03-280073.

Situations Wanted

Accepting Hebrew typing, 03-88748, Dalia, from 18.00.

Flats for Rent

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Flats for Rent

Beit 1968, 2

THE JERUSALEM POST

הַיְּרוּשָׁלַיִם

MA'ARIV HA'ARETZ

HALUACH HEHADASH - Classified Advertisements in cooperation with MA'ARIV-HA'ARETZ, HA'IR, KOL HA'IR.

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluach Hehadash head office by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section

Rehovit Supermarket branch requires manager for non-food department. Experienced in clothing and household items, contact Hersh, Tel. 054-56630, working hours. Secretary answers.

For Jewellers firm, salary calculator required, experienced in computer input, Apt. in writing, salary full details and salary, required to P.O. 13150, Tel Aviv, 6131.

Domestic required twice weekly, referenced, 473406.

Registered nurse required, English mother tongue, 03-615652; 03-427212, Saturday.

Excellent typist and English teacher, immediate temporary work, hourly, Tel Aviv, 282257-8.

Experienced clerks, for temporary work, hourly, Tel Aviv, 282257-8.

Sprayers for insulating work and construction, learning, salary possible, 282494, evenings, 404040.

Sales person, contact with wide variety of clients in construction, architectural, industrial and crafts fields, no commission, P.O.B. 23138, Tel Aviv.

Bookkeeping office requires bookkeeper with experience in wages, 473453.

Bookkeeping office requires wages clerk, 473453, experience in bookkeeping, 473453.

Pharmacy in Ramat Gan requires pharmacist for full or part time, 778096, 762463.

A challenging position in an international courier company for a person over 25, some basic knowledge in Hebrew necessary. Write to P.O.B. 80037, Tel Aviv 61500.

Ramat Hasharon, German speaking metapet for 4 children + live-in, 03-473257.

Party shop in Ramat Hasharon requires salesperson, waiter for part time, flexible, 03-473257.

Person over age 35, required for domestic work and cooking, live-in, Tel. 052-78776.

Excellent typist required - for publishers in Ramat Gan environs, 772119, 772119.

Overlook, buttonhole and button machines and fashion designer required, 224, Hachinon, Tel Aviv, 03-625998.

DCI requires experienced, independent, energetic, intelligent job Tel. 03-473257, Gadi.

Woman for help, live-in, for elderly woman in Ramat Aviv, references, 03-78986.

Kibbutz in south requires metapet for disabled woman, afternoons and evenings, live-in, 051-25530, 051-27271.

Woman required for housekeeping and care of children, 5 hours daily, north Tel Aviv, 03-477425.

Morning newspaper deliveries required in Ramat Gan, Givatayim local, with moped, post-arrange, 722331, 722331.

American company in Herzliya seeks secretary to manage office, full command of English and Hebrew, excellent letter writing, 03-473257, 03-473257.

Required worker for food pub, nights, 03-473257.

Required worker for paperwork and receiving children, responsible, 5 times weekly, 03-96632, Beit Yehuda, 03-96632.

Beginning clerk, high school graduate, part-time, 03-473257, 03-473257.

Insurance agency requires experienced clerk, claims department, 03-614646.

Domestic, twice weekly, mornings, experience, 734660.

Security, detective and security company, control room operations, shift work, 614585.

Security, patrol and security work, Dan Area, ev-iled units, driver's license, private weapon owners, 614585.

Hotel in Bat Yam requires chambermaids, experienced dish clerks, 03-963434.

Bookkeeper, grade 12, for temporary job, hourly basis, full time in our office, 282257-8.

Savon, person for care of child and home help, 473453.

Sales person required - at least one foreign language, good appearance, loco, 03-656161.

North Tel Aviv, metapet, full work day, 5 days, 219837.

Clerk required, knowledge of bookkeeping, 729895.

Young person required, pre-arranged, mornings, office and messenger work, 613885.

Practical graphic artist required, minimum 1 year experience, interesting work, 03-757318.

Young person, student, preferably English speaking, required to watch baby 3 mornings a week, 03-417256.

Experienced goldsmith required, 03-621998, Tel. Tuesday.

Sofar, Alfa Romeo garage in Petah Tikva requires mechanic, 9221476, 000021.

Insurance office requires clerk, 1254, 03-614646.

Experienced bookkeeper required, knowledge of English, 03-230544.

Hebrew-English typist required, part time, 03-70452, 03-70452.

Experienced typist for electric typewriter required, for photo-copying, good conditions, shift work, 33711.

Ramat, Iran, metapet, 5 days, references required, 03-757781.

Economist, business administrator in financing, checking projects, investments, 250408.

Production workers living in Holon, Bat Yam, for metal factory, 942930, after Pesach.

Young, experienced assistant to accountant, Giv'at, 99 Dignoff, Tel Aviv.

Giv'atayim, cleaner for staircase, 3 floors, yard, 317103.

Ramat Aviv, part-time metapet for 2½ month old baby, 412149, from Sunday, 18.00.

Cultured, attractive hostess for cultured men's meetings, 052-8492, Gila.

Independent computer technician, 8 years' experience, seeks others, 03-6377, Tel Aviv.

Interested in immediate house maintenance, cleaning and repairs, 03-72041.

Responsible intellectual, administrative ability, seeks interesting night work, 054-76987.

Technion student gives private lessons, 850353.

Experienced bookkeeper accepts work at home, 945788.

Press and public relations person seeks suitable office work, 611818.

Graduate, Ramat Hasharon, 052-8492, 052-8492.

Experienced army, serious, for challenging office work, 942840, Ami.

Divorced(m), 47/170, independent, established, P.O.B. 1334, Tel Aviv, 1402.

Seeking a religious partner, at best, 03-293598, 03-257012, 03-257012.

Vered Hemed, the largest amount of subscribers (thousands) in Israel.

A meeting with Leah Vardi could change your life. Reliability, dedication and professionalism. Vered Hemed, department for religious, 17 Shmaryahu Levin, Tel Aviv, 03-257012, 03-257012.

Vered Hemed, professional staff of psychologists, sociologists and graphologists.

For you, who know exactly what you want, but aren't finding it. Come to Vered Hemed, 03-257012, 03-257012.

Groups

Seeking contacts for interesting social contacts, cultured and good home, Eli Chelouch, 03-257012, 03-257012.

Various social activities for singles, cultured, for parties and trips, 03-257012, 03-257012.

Through tarot cards, many solutions to your problems, 03-257012, 03-257012.

Join high level cultural group, for parties, literary evenings and groups, 257012, 257012.

Green Harem, new, 3rd, 2nd floor, 40,000, Tel. 03-478362, 03-223469, Shabbat.

Ramat, Ramat, 1, dinette, 40,000, magnificent view, sun, 40,000, F.I.C.I. International, 963738, 257012, Maldan.

Don't forget! New Yeakov, Gilo, Armon Hanatzyv, Ramat, Want to buy? Contact expert in field, F.I.C.I. International, 232812, 247738, Maldan.

To live in Ramat Hasharon, 193,000 only for 3 rooms, 2nd floor, balcony, view, 154,000, living area, private heating, F.I.C.I. International, 247738, 232812, Maldan.

Old Katanon, 3, 2nd floor (last), 2nd floor, 78,000, less than, Agency, 243311, 243307.

Two beds, bed in area, quiet, view, 130,000, 2nd floor, 88,000, cupboards, balconies, 88,000, Mibatz Realty, 243311, 243307.

Agencies! Stop! About to open - biggest agency in Jerusalem, Come work with us, conditions you will not find anywhere else. Secrecy guaranteed, Eisenberg Real Estate, 410313, home.

Givatayim, 5½ like 4 solar heater, cupboards, bed in area, quiet, view, largest in neighbourhood, 89,000, pays to have a look, 413131, no Shabbat.

Ramat, Gilo, Armon Hanatzyv, Beit Hakerem, Rehavia, all flats are listed in our files, only we offer a lawyer and contract free. Experts in convincing seller to reduce price, guess the result! Kedi, 222711, 222580.

German Colony, Ramat Hasharon, 70,000, lawyer and contract free, Kedi, 222711, 222580.

Put, 3, 2nd floor, good exposure, first come first served! 03-462720, Maldan.

4 ROOMS & MORE

Put, 4, construction of room and balcony possible, renovated, 2nd floor, 03-462720, Maldan.

Old Katanon, 3, 2nd floor, 88,000, cupboards, balconies, 88,000, Mibatz Realty, 243311, 243307.

Bargain, Armon Hanatzyv, 2nd floor, well arranged, 60,000, Alon Realty, 243311, 243307.

Gilo, cottage, 5, 1st floor, immediate, 42,000, 2nd floor, 03-424747.

Armon Hanatzyv, 4, 1st floor, balconies, 2nd floor, 03-424747.

Uniqe bargain, Bayit Vegan, Uziel, 4, view, huge balcony, cupboards, charming, ridiculous price, 716366, 410313.

Arzi Habim, 5, 1st floor, luxurious many extras, 2nd floor, 03-280633.

Ramat Hasharon, 4, 2nd floor, 88,000, 2nd floor, 03-280633.

Ramat, Gilo, Armon Hanatzyv, Beit Hakerem, Rehavia, all flats are listed in our files, only we offer a lawyer and contract free. Experts in convincing seller to reduce price, guess the result! Kedi, 222711, 222580.

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Put, 3, 2nd floor, good exposure, first come first served! 03-462720, Maldan.

Furnished Flats

For tourists, 2, furnished, phone, full service, for short period, Tel Aviv, 03-719131.

In Jewish Quarter, 42, luxurious, 2.8 months, fully furnished, 052-57930, evenings.

Serious seller for stereo shop - proven experience and know-how in management, 03-226076.

Executive secretary required, French-English, typing, Apply in writing to P.O.B. 13030, Jerusalem, 03-226076.

Gila, married metapet required for 5-month old baby, references required, 672531.

Really office requires agents, with good conditions, 232114.

Real estate agency requires clerks, 12,000-19,000, 231933, 232180.

Large advertising and printing production company requires secretary to general manager, 03-247652.

Experienced accountant for stereo shop, part time, 03-226076.

Professional metapet for 3 small children (preferably French-speaking) daily from 16:00-20:00, 690554, 13:00-15:00.

Young gardener, professional, energetic, 03-413884, 03-719131, also Saturday.

Sanit Co. requires cleaners, mornings, afternoons, 72 Yaffo, 240907, 228437.

Paper cutter required, permanent job, 272008, evenings, 711620.

Great factory requires clerks, typists, knowledge in computer material, 524812-3.

Oren Factory requires clerk, know-how in accountancy, 03-224181-3.

Business

For sale, flourishing and interesting business, advertising branch and sales promotion, 241979, 245942.

For sale, building, Jerusalem centre, 4 floors + lift + heating, 4 bedrooms, lines, apply to Asher Hen, Kedi, 03-222711, 03-222580.

Large and small office spaces, immediate, Kedi, 03-222711, 03-222580.

To let, Town center, 4 telephone, immediate - long-term, Ambassador, 68101, Maldan.

Plots

Wonderful plots for sale, fast decisions, wonderful deals at Kedi, apply to Asher Hen, Kedi, 222711, 03-222580.

Deal of your life! Ramat Hasharon, plots for sale, self-construction, at unbeatable prices! F.I.C.I. International, Maldan, 247738, 232812.

Business

Business owner! Cash against stock, post-dated cheques, 03-241273.

Post-dated cheque clearance (clients), for independent, companies and factories, 03-241273.

Real for fixed dates, activities, help for groups, meetings, disco, 419211.

Cheque no. 0000179, in name of Avraham Perry, Bank Hamizrah, Jerusalem, account number 19637 is cancelled.

For sale, gas agency in Beit Shimon area and surroundings, 03-911230, 241273.

Income on opening, great bargain, diesel and mechanical engineering, equipment garage machines, 100% spare parts available immediately, 057-9710, work: 057-97035, 057-97002, home.

For sale, with labu, business, 2, 2nd floor, 762636.

Wish to invest in commercial and industrial projects, P.O.B. 36198, Tel Aviv.

For salaries, easy terms, immediate and against securities, 483437, from 18.00.

For sale, building, Jerusalem centre, 68 floors + lift, heating, 8 phone lines, apply to Asher Hen, Kedi, 03-222711, 03-222580.

Warehouse for women's clothing and fashion for individuals, 03-473257, 03-473257.

20 years, permanent clientele, Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-38996, evenings.

Kikar Dvorenki, 2 restaurants, monthly rental, Tel. 280355, 03-280355.

DCI requires experienced, independent, energetic, intelligent job Tel. 03-473257, Gadi.

Woman for help, live-in, for elderly woman in Ramat Aviv, references, 03-78986.

Kibbutz in south requires metapet for disabled woman, afternoons and evenings, live-in, 051-25530, 051-27271.

Woman required for housekeeping and care of children, 5 hours daily, north Tel Aviv, 03-477425.

Morning newspaper deliveries required in Ramat Gan, Givatayim local, with moped, post-arrange, 722331, 722331.

American company in Herzliya seeks secretary to manage office, full command of English and Hebrew, excellent letter writing, 03-473257, 03-473257.

Required worker for food pub, nights, 03-473257.

Required worker for paperwork and receiving children, responsible, 5 times weekly, 03-96632, Beit Yehuda, 03-96632.

Beginning clerk, high school graduate, part-time, 03-473257, 03-473257.

Insurance agency requires experienced clerk, claims department, 03-614646.

Domestic, twice weekly, mornings, experience, 734660.

Security, detective and security company, control room operations, shift work, 614585.

Security, patrol and security work, Dan Area, ev-iled units, driver's license, private weapon owners, 614585.

Hotel in Bat Yam requires chambermaids, experienced dish clerks, 03-963434.

Bookkeeper, grade 12, for temporary job, hourly basis, full time in our office, 282257-8.

Savon, person for care of child and home help, 473453.

Sales person required - at least one foreign language, good appearance, loco, 03-656161.

North Tel Aviv, metapet, full work day, 5 days, 219837.

Clerk required, knowledge of bookkeeping, 729895.

Young person required, pre-arranged, mornings, office and messenger work, 613885.

Practical graphic artist required, minimum 1 year experience, interesting work, 03-757318.

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Context

השקפה אל תל אביב

ALL ABOUT NETANYA

By SRAJA SHAPIRO/Jerusalem Post Reporter

NETANYA SEEMS headed towards two divergent goals. Founded 50 years ago as a farming community, the town today boasts 130,000 inhabitants — and expects to have 250,000 by the end of the century. Its boisterous center is a mix of Tel Aviv, but going north and south one meets an idyllic sprawl of housing estates offering a quieter and higher quality of life. Mayor Reuven Kliger has promised a modern concert hall and theatre "soon," as well as a better market place and new town hall premises. In short: Netanya has come of age and must live as a big city.

But there still exists a "small-town Netanya," cherished by tourists and new "Anglo-Saxon" immigrants, often retired people, seeking the pleasures of seaside provincialism. How to combine both aspirations — bustling modernity and rural tranquility — is the city elders' present headache.

A new book published by Am Oved to mark the town's 50th anniversary provides some fascinating insights into its growth and development. *Sefer Netanya* (The Netanya Book) is a well-documented volume, with 20 articles on various aspects of the city, dating from some 2,000 B.C.E. The articles, ranging from climate to culture, are penned mostly by university people, and the book is edited by the late Dr. Avshalom Shmuely and Prof. Moshe Brewer of Tel Aviv University.

THE VERY establishment of Netanya was the result of a political schism. A group of second-

generation settlers from veteran moshavot, calling themselves "Bnei Binyamin," envisaged the town as a holding society for rich American Jews who would pay for the land and farming costs. The idea came to Oved Ben-Ami, Bnei Binyamin's energetic secretary, when he visited Greece in the late 1920s accompanied by the late Zionist dreamer, Itamar Ben-Avi. There, they discovered that rich Greeks in America were buying farming land in their home country and doing it out to indigenous and penniless peasants.

Fired by the prospect, Ben-Ami wrote to American philanthropist Nathan Straus asking for similar assistance and promising to name the new venture "Netanya." Straus wrote back a polite letter, thanking Ben-Ami for the honour, but explaining that he had already made his will and regretting that no extra funds were available for the project. Eventually, the settlers had to borrow money from banks.

ORIGINALY, Netanya should have been established nearer to Tira, not far from Ben-Ami's native town of Petah Tikva. But a nice tract of land was found near the village of Umm Khaled; its sheikh owner insisted it be settled in the deal that he was not selling the 1,400 dunams, merely receiving payment for holding the land in trust for the Jews during their absence from the country. This way the Arab could

stay in favour with both the Jews and his own people.

Politics lay at the core of Netanya from its very beginnings. The founding farmers and their sponsors violently opposed the official policies of the Zionist Organization, believing that because they were born in this land, they knew how to deal with the Arabs better than any unkempt Russian hoodlums. They also advocated trying to maintain friendly relations with the British, although British policy in Palestine was definitely anti-Zionist. However they were nationalists, fanning aspirations for global fairness, such as socialism.

AS IT GREW, Netanya became the central hiding place for IZL and Lehi dissidents. However, the dissidents and the Hagana cooperated in Netanya on routine matters of self-defence — a state of affairs not normally existing in the rest of the country.

Politically, strife between Labour and the General Zionists in the Yishuv was bitter. Anita Shapiro, professor of history at Tel Aviv University, may be right in saying that, for all practical purposes, all sides strove towards the same Zionist goal, and that the mutual animosity simply reflected the parallel war of ideas raging at that time in Europe. The hatred was real, nevertheless. And Labour left no stone un-

turned in its efforts to grab the reins of local political leadership, that is, the mayoralty. It succeeded only around 1970, and then only by dint of grassroots campaigning among new immigrants living in hastily-built quarters who were envious of the old-timers' better housing.

HOW DOES a political change at municipal council level affect the efficiency of the urban administration? Not decisively, it would seem. Two of Netanya's major problems are the threat of the sea gradually washing away part of the littoral and the disposal of local industrial sewage. For years the town braved every authority and channelled its sewage into the nearby Alexander river. And the fact that both Netanya and the regional council (under whose jurisdiction the river falls) are headed by members of the same party did not help matters at all, as witnesses Amram Pruzhinin.

Municipal services are headed by municipal appointees who act "in an amateurish way." When the mayor reproves employees for non-action he is often simply ignored. Moreover, a mayor has been known to reverse his predecessor's policy out of sheer political spite, Pruzhinin says.

A noted consulting engineer asserts that the most urgent human problems could be solved by technicians, if these had the approval of the politicians. A sage politician would try to engage the technician's skill; instead, he often tries to supplant him. It's human, of course, but regrettable.

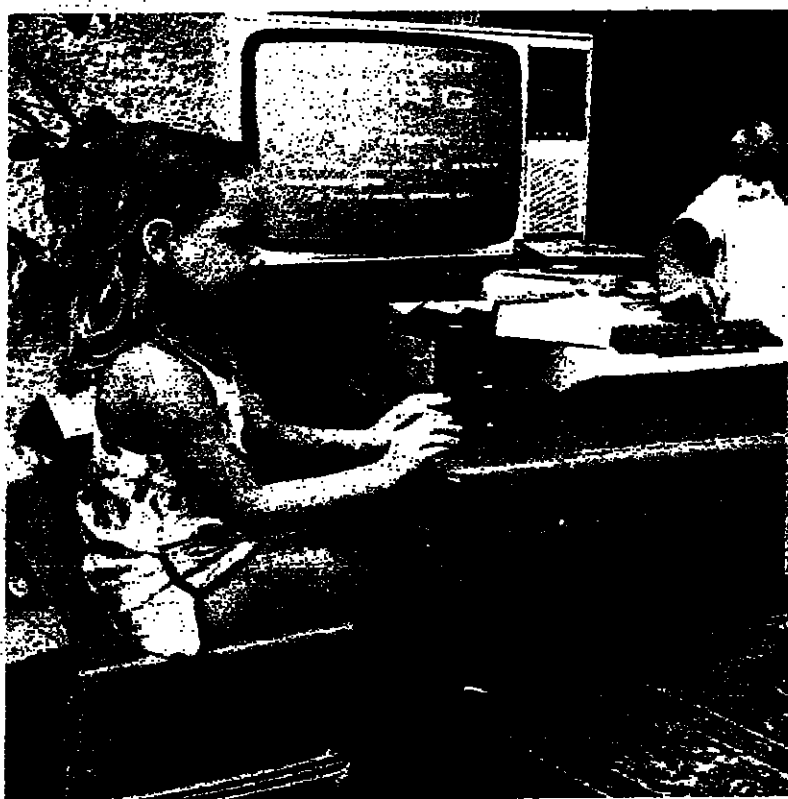


Built-up beach in Netanya, offering restaurants and cafes.

(Shmuel Rachmani)

Speeding into the future

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER/Jerusalem Post Reporter



Children at play — with a computer

he predicts, especially in the evaluation of facts and objective decisions that are independent of the intuition of humans.

Already he has designed and is operating a machine for the testing of composite materials, which are coming into ever-wider use in the military industry. In a single day they can "do as much testing as had been done in the whole history of testing."

These very fast micro-chip computer techniques give him time to ponder the future uses of technology. "We'll need a new language concept to utilize them fully," Professor Yehuda Tirosh, of

the Technion's Mechanical Engineering Faculty, who invited Dr. Mast to Israel, noted. He has worked with Mast in his laboratory, and was deeply impressed. "He has developed experimental instrumentation and robots that do so much of the work that he has a lot of time to consider the future," he said. Some of these are so fast that they remain idle most of the time. "Dr. Mast carries out the work, himself designing and putting together the instrumentation as well as working out the mathematics involved, on an extremely high plane, entering the sphere of philosophy," Professor Tirosh noted.

A BOYISH 52, Dr. Mast likes to listen as much as to talk to the interviewer, because he believes he can learn about attitudes and conceptions from people who are not themselves scientists. He graduated in Civil Engineering from George Washington University and, after a stint in the Army, went back to take his master's degree in structure engineering. He then went to Berkeley for his Ph.D. in mechanics. His studies included both mathematics and electrical engineering. He has been with the Naval Research Laboratory for 20 years.

He is concerned with the future of man as the computers rush us into a new technological future. "The consequences of the power the computers will afford us can be dangerous to the world. We need values to enable us to handle the consequences," he stressed. The computers are opening up the ability to "produce things that people are not yet aware of their need for," and the important thing may be not to let computers replace people but to change their rolls.

The computer must therefore be considered a tool, as the car is a tool and not a killer, though it does cause traffic casualties. Because the computers can do some things faster and more efficiently than the human hand, their ever-increasing use is inevitable in a competitive economy, and we must learn to live with them. For instance in developing new products the computers make possible "we must keep in line with our marketing ability, and I consider research based on getting the facts, applying them and marketing the product." The three aspects are in his opinion equally important. In fact he finds that marketing new ideas is very difficult. "People don't seem to want new ideas. It's hard even to give them away," he mused.

He was happy to find the people he met here quite receptive to new ideas, and stressed that his visit was useful for the U.S. also — it wasn't simply a good will gesture on the part of the U.S. government, which paid for it. He had a chance to exchange ideas with different experts. On his return he would file a report on the highlights of his experience here.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT SERVICES
Tel Aviv: 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Haifa: 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.
Jerusalem: 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Yeshurun Jerusalem Central Synagogue
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Jer

CARVED APART by Egypt and Israel, the desert town of Rafah has become a victim of the Camp David peace treaty.

A year ago, when Israel completed its withdrawal from Sinai and handed the peninsula back to Egypt, Rafah was split in two by bulldozers which tore a frontier through its ramshackle dwellings and dusty alleys.

For a brief spell, Rafah was in the international spotlight. Government ministers in Cairo and Jerusalem pledged to find a way to keep the largely Palestinian population of 80,000 united.

The evidence of their failure is a 40-metre-wide border strip bounded by high fencing and coiled barbed wire.

Down the middle runs a tarred road, just wide enough for the Israeli jeeps, which are on constant patrol. At night the Israelis fire illumination flares to deter terrorists or smugglers from attempting to cross town.

By day, clusters of people gather at the fences shouting to each other across the 40-metre no-man's-land.

An 18-year-old student, Nasser Akel, hands cupped over his ears, strains to hear the call of a friend, Sabir el-Gadud, who lives a few

Camp David's victim

By DAVID ROGERS/Rafah

streets away, but in a different country.

"We used to be in the same class. Since last April we have not been closer together than this," says Akel, gesturing across to the Egyptian side.

"Sabir wants me to send him some old school certificates. I have asked the soldiers but they are forbidden to carry anything across the frontier for us," he adds.

RAFAH'S DILEMMA stems from a frontier drawn by the British and Turkish officers of the Ottoman Empire in 1906. Until last year, it was little more than a line on the map, stretching from the nearby Mediterranean across north Sinai to the Israeli port of Eilat.

When Egyptian, American and Israeli peacemakers drew up the Camp David treaty in 1979, they took the old frontier as the new border, putting off practical decisions on Rafah's fate.

Agreement was never found on diverting the frontier round Rafah, and a formula for uniting the town seems as far away as ever.

At present, about 50 residents have permission to cross the border from the Israeli side to the Egyptian side between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily to tend crops.

Each morning, one farmer walks over into Egyptian Rafah to operate a well which irrigates his orchards on the Israeli side of the frontier.

BUT FOR all other residents, a visit

to friends, relatives — and, in a few cases, wives — on the other side of town is the equivalent of travelling to a foreign country. It requires a passport, visa and permission from the Israeli military governor who controls the Gaza Strip.

"It cost 1,000 shekels for Israeli permission and four Egyptian pounds for an Egyptian visa," said Miriam Al-Shaer, who runs a store near the border fence.

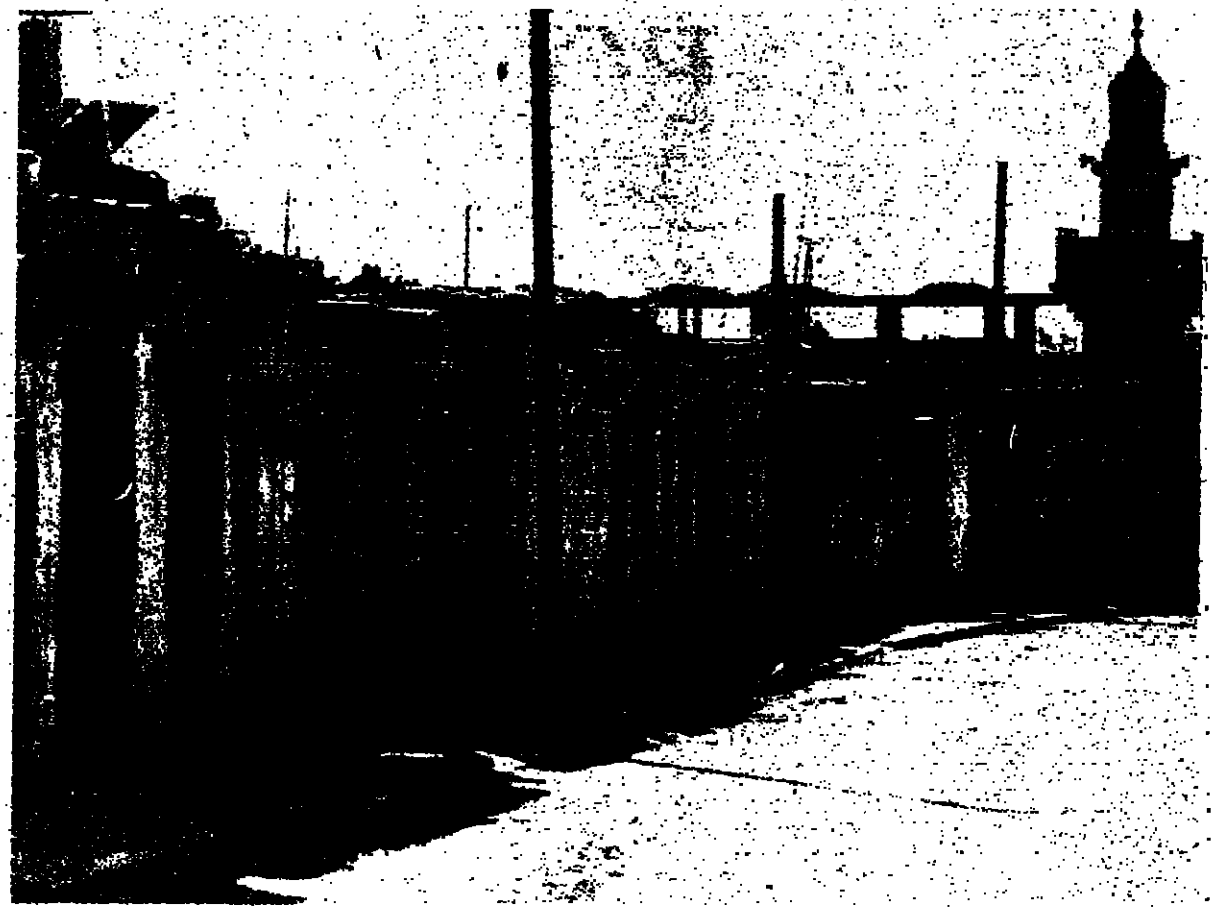
"In Rafah you have to be a prince to pay so much and some people never get permission to travel. They say for security reasons."

Al-Shaer's mother, a brother and sister live 70 metres away, inside Egypt, but she has visited them only once in the past year. She said it took weeks to arrange the documentation.

Like other Rafah residents, she waits "for the days the soldiers choose to turn the other way."

On holidays, local people say, the Egyptians and Israelis sometimes relax their guard. Small groups are allowed to cross from the Israeli side and stand almost within touching distance of relatives on the Egyptian side, divided by only one fence, for a few minutes' conversation.

(Reuters News Service)



The main street of Rafah shortly before the hand-over.

(Gideon Gitai)

The long, hot summer

By JOHN DORNBERG/Munich

CAN WEST GERMANY survive the next six months? The question does not pertain to the recent general election, the change of government, or to the entry of the Greens, the upstart environmentalist and pacifist party, into parliament. Neither does it involve the worsening economic outlook, the spiralling unemployment rate, and the acid rain that is blamed for destruction of the country's woods and forests.

A far worse spectre haunts West Germany these days and threatens its future — six months, that is some 26 Tuesday evenings, without *Dallas*.

Starting in April, the series, which will have run for 87 continuous episodes, is due to go off the air for a half year. A half year without J.R. Ewing's evil grin or Sue Ellen's big blinking eyes, without Bobby's naivety or Cliff Barnes' hapless efforts to become an oil tycoon?

Why, the likely withdrawal symptoms alone threaten a nationwide catastrophe!

Politicians in Bonn are dourly predicting a national crisis. Psychotherapists and marriage counsellors are already girding for a half year of gruelling overtime work. Only sociologists are delighted. They foresee the six months ahead as a unique opportunity to conduct comprehensive behavioural studies.

"The country," Munich's conservative and usually low-key *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* editorialized the other day, "may never be the same again. Families are endangered. Latent marital crises are sure to erupt. Singles will be faced with crushing, suicidal boredom. The structural sequence of the week will change."

THOUGH THE forthcoming pause in the series was announced weeks, indeed months, ago and the warning has been oft-repeated, what will happen after Tuesday April 5th could be tantamount to a mass cold-turkey treatment.

No other U.S. television series, in fact, no TV serial of any kind, has ever been as sensationally popular here as *Dallas*. Since it began in the autumn of 1981, some 13 to 14m. of the country's 21m. TV sets — a 60 to 70 per cent rating — have been tuned into the show every Tuesday at 9.45 p.m.

Dallas has become almost an institution, not to mention that it has changed the German life-style. As people sit at home, glued to the

tube, restaurants, cafes and bars are almost empty. There are families who flatly refuse any and all social engagements on Tuesdays. Live performers, regardless of the art form, have become accustomed to playing to half-empty auditoriums, concert halls and opera houses.

And not just in West Germany, for reports from across the grim frontier and the Berlin Wall indicate that the programme is just as popular in Communist East Germany. Some 80 per cent of East Germans — the exceptions being those living in the southeastern corner of the country — are able to watch West German TV with relative ease and without complicated electronic gadgetry except an additional arm on the roof antenna. There are West German trans-

mitters at key points along the border and in West Berlin.

Naturally, the series is dubbed in German, which makes it a somewhat jarring experience for anyone familiar with the U.S. original. J.R., speaking a bit like Chancellor Helmut Kohl, or chuckling devilishly like Goethe's Mephisto, seems somehow far removed from the realities of Southfork Ranch. But then, is there a German equivalent to a Texas drawl?

The Germans being the way they are, the show's astonishing popularity has been dissected and analysed by squads of academics, all of whom maintain that watching it would ordinarily be beneath their dignity, were it not for the "scientific need" to do so.

"What has made it so successful?" the daily *Frankfurter Rundschau* asked not long ago. "In all likelihood, the finely balanced combination of an intact family engaged in permanent war. The Ewings fight out on a large scale the petty feuds of families everywhere, but the intrigue never goes far enough to endanger the family as a unit."

"People watch episode after episode because they know what it is all about and want to see how the characters cope with whatever happens next. The series is habit-forming." Now the habit is about to be broken with a jolt.

THE REASONS for the pause are purely technical. There aren't enough episodes left in stock for a marathon run like the last one.

Unlike in the United States, West Germany's ARD network has never interrupted the show for summer breaks, just as it does not halt other programmes during that period.



Times of your lives

By ANTHONY GOODMAN/New York

FOR THE PROSPECT of a long life, Iceland is the place to be born, according to the most recent issue of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

Norway, the Netherlands, Japan and Sweden also offer the statistical likelihood of living to a ripe old age. The yearbook contains a vast array of information concerning all aspects of the world's population, estimated at 4,508 million in mid-1981, an increase of 76 million over the previous year.

It shows that women in Iceland enjoy the longest life expectancy at birth — 79.7 years. Icelanders also head the list of long-living males, with an expectancy of 73.7 years. New-born girls in more than 20 other countries can also look forward to celebrating at least their 75th birthday.

They are: Norway (79.0), The Netherlands (78.9), Japan and Sweden (78.8), the Faeroe Islands (78.7), France (78.2), the United States and Australia (77.8), Finland (77.6), Canada (77.5), Denmark (77.3), West Germany, England and Wales (76.4), Spain, Switzerland and Austria (76.2), Puerto Rico (76.1), Byelorussia (76.0), Italy

(75.9), Israel (75.7), New Zealand (75.5), and Belgium (75.1).

There are also more than a dozen countries, in addition to Iceland, where males at birth can expect to live at least to the age of 70.

Japan (73.3), Sweden (72.8), The Netherlands (72.4), Norway (72.3), Israel (72.1), Cyprus (71.9), Denmark (71.2), Australia (70.8), Spain (70.4), Switzerland (70.3), Canada, England and Wales (70.2), and Greece (70.1).

By contrast, females in 47 countries or areas in Africa have a life expectancy at birth of less than 50 years.

Africa also accounts for the 10 countries with the highest crude birth rates — figures which do not take into account the proportion of women of child-bearing age in a population.

They are: Kenya, with 53.8 births per 1,000 population, Niger (51.4), Rwanda (51.0), Botswana (50.7), Mauritania (50.2), Ethiopia, Liberia and Nigeria (49.8), Mali (49.4), and Zambia (49.2).

The 10 countries with the lowest crude birth rates are all in Western Europe: West Germany (10.1), Denmark (10.4), Italy (11.2), Sweden

(11.3), Switzerland (11.6), Luxembourg (12.0), Austria and The Netherlands (12.5), Belgium (12.6), and Norway (12.8).

For the world as a whole, the estimated crude birth rate during the period 1975-80 was 29 births per 1,000 population.

ONE OF THE main findings recorded in the yearbook is that the 25 most populous countries or areas, accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the total world population, have almost all experienced declines in fertility.

China's birth rate, which stood at 33.8 births per 1,000 in the period 1960-65, was down to 21.3 by 1975-80.

Just over one-third of all people on earth in 1980 were under 15 years of age and 6 per cent were 65 or older, reflecting little change in the age distribution since 1975.

But while the proportion of those 65 or older was highest in Europe (13 per cent), North America (11 per cent) and the Soviet Union (10 per cent), in Africa they accounted for only 3 per cent of the population and in Asia and Latin America only 4 per cent.

In Africa, 45 per cent of the population comprised youngsters less than 15 years old. The corresponding figure for Latin America was 40 per cent and for Asia 37 per cent.

In almost every region of the world, about 60 per cent of the population was in the 15 to 64 age bracket.

(Reuters News Service)

Scarecrows are for the birds

They can still be seen near Arab villages. But not for long.



Besides scarecrows, the Spring 1983 issue of

ISRAEL — LAND AND NATURE

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- * how bulbous behave;
- * what colours Jerusalem's stone walls,
- * of a curious Muslim building in Jaffa,

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Author Menachem Goldberg, a law graduate (M. Jur.) of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, has served as a judge at the Regional and National Labour Courts. An accepted authority on Israeli labour law, Judge Goldberg is Vice-President of the National Labour Court in Jerusalem.

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EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 8 Warlike (7)
- 9 Detonation (9)
- 13 Felony (5)
- 14 From Holland (5)
- 15 Rivulets (7)
- 16 Cosmetic item (7)
- 17 Irish town (5)
- 18 Tend (5)
- 20 Angry (5)
- 22 Deer horn (6)
- 23 Grins (6)
- 25 Sure (7)
- 27 Hire (7)
- 30 Gaol (6)
- 31 Chit-chat (6)

DOWN

- 1 Morning service (6)
- 2 Cheap accommodation on a ship (8)
- 3 Middle Eastern country (5, 6)
- 4 Swapped (9)
- 5 Nearest (7)
- 32 Publish (5)
- 35 Nasal tone (5)
- 36 Loosen (5)
- 37 Goods sold abroad (7)
- 39 Voted into office (7)
- 41 Helped (5)
- 42 Wandering person (5)
- 43 Feigned (9)
- 44 Attack (7)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution
ACROSS—4, Staffs, 7, Atlantic, 8, Rattle, 10, Sculp, 13, Duple, 14, Tost, 15, Coma, 16, No-D, 17, Shoo, 19, C-how, 21, Floor show, 23, Deat, 24, Meet, 26, Be-a, 27, P-L-a-n, 29, Emil, 32, Coin (Co-L-a), 33, Close, 34, Sonata, 35, Rain-drop, 36, Beatz.
DOWN—1, Fa-U-et, 2, C-leau, 3, Snap, 4, Scream, 5, Amb

- 6 E.g., Patrick Moore (10)
- 7 Drink additive (4)
- 10 Large prawns (6)
- 11 Testifies (7)
- 12 Evaluate (6)
- 19 Large waves (7)
- 21 The New World (7)
- 24 Flock-minder (11)
- 26 Considerate (10)
- 28 Depleted (9)
- 29 Rises (7)
- 30 Salesman's spiel (6)
- 32 Size of paper (8)
- 33 Guarantee (6)
- 34 Old timing-device (7)
- 38 Carousels (6)
- 40 Way out (4)

Agitation, 23, Step, 24, Iron, 26, Lie, 27, Punny, 29, Gore, 32, Alps, 33, Usual, 34, Stares, 35, Enmeshed, 36, Credit.
DOWN—1, Spell, 2, Brags, 3, Mist, 4, Angus, 5, Pare, 6, Reeled, 9, Adagio, 11, LOU, 12, Hedge, 13, Remains, 15, Mat, 16, Man, 18, Ripple, 20, Longa, 21, Ate, 22, Try, 23, Sitter, 25, Era, 28, Upset, 30, Ought, 31, Elude, 32, Arid, 33, Uses.

The Pessah festival continues

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

TEL AVIV — The week-old rally, or what has been termed the "Pessah festival of spring," continued for another session yesterday. Investors now have four days to ponder whether this upward trend is the "real thing" and presages a strong April. Yesterday marked the best performance of the week as the General Share Index advanced by 2.26%, commercial banks excluded. These were also a good feature, as they advanced by almost one percent when viewed on a sectorial basis.

Leading the market were the insurance equities, followed by investment company shares and industrials. Sharply gaining issues ran well ahead of losers, as 74 securities were ahead by 5% or better. Major losers totaled 19. In addition, four securities were "buyers only," while two were "sellers only."

Perhaps the only disappointing feature continues to be the relatively low turnover, which was just under the \$170 million level.

The index-linked bond market continued to show few meaningful changes. Turnovers stood at below \$130m. The shekel was revalued by two agorot against the dollar.

FBI and the shares of the First International Bank were the star performers in the commercial bank group. The former was up by nearly 10%, while the latter was up almost 8%. The shares of the Israeli Maritime Bank both posted 1.5% advances.

Mortgage bank issues were comfortably higher, as Adanim led the field with a 10% gain.

In the specialized financial institutions sector the Agricultural Bank shares were 10% winners.

while those of the Industrial Development Bank were down by 9%.

Insurance equities were by far the session's best performers. Hassneh (R) gained 8.1%, while the Option 4 soared by no less than 53.5%. It will be recalled that Hassneh shares were among the worst hit in the January market collapse. Yardenia shares were slightly higher, but the option 2 put on a spectacular burst with a 60% jump to 160. Menorah 5.0 rose by 9.1%, while Zion Holdings 1.0 was almost 7% improved.

There were some smart gains in the service and trade group. Cold Storage 0.1 was up by 10%, while Delek (R) was up by 8.7%. Magor 0.5 posted a 10.1% gain, while Cold Bonded 0.1 was 9.9% higher.

Land Development and Real Estate shares were only moderately up. Nevertheless, several issues put on a good performance. Drucker 1.0 was 7.4% higher, while Arledan 0.5 rose by 8.3%. Ten per cent gains were scored by Rasco ordinary and Mishnah.

Industrials had their share of high-flyers and fully participated in the rising market. Alumit 1.0 rose by 9.9% as Elco 0.25 (B) advanced by 10.1%. Hamasul 5.0 was 8.3% to the good. Yach was established as "buyers only" in the wake of the option, earlier in the day, being 15.3% higher.

Molett was up by 10%, Man 5.0, however, was down by 9.8%. Neca Chemicals was among the best performers, as it zinged ahead by 14%. Pecker Steel and Pollack 5.0 were up by more than 9.5%. Tal (R) was up by 10%, but Tarco backtracked by a similar margin.

There were sharp gains among investment company equities. The Israel Corporation 1.0 shares were up by 7.6%, while the 5.0 shares advanced by 6.3%. Paz Investment was 7.4% higher. Clal Industries rose by 3%. Technology Stores continues its upward movement with a 7.4% rise. Schar Holdings 1.0 was more than 9% higher.

Oil issues, on balance, were only slightly higher. On April 5, when trading resumes after the Pessah recess, the Matam 1.0 shares will be traded without any price restrictions after having traded as "buyers only" over the preceding two sessions. Argaman Industries announced that it will pay holders of preferred shares an 8% interim cash dividend. The shares will trade ex-dividend on April 6, with allocation taking place on April 7.

Leumi Mortgage Bank released its financial results for 1982. These indicate that the institution's total assets advanced by 159%, to \$120.3 billion. Net profits of \$123.46m. more than maintained the pace of inflation.

Most active stocks

Int'l Bank	740	3,917.4	+54
Adanim	112	2,722.5	+16
Shares traded	15,094.0m		
Convertible	15,104.4m		
Bonds	15,300.4m		

Commercial Banks	Volume	Change	% Change
IBB p	10,000	-1	-0.1
IBB p	270	+108	+39.3
IBB p	270	+108	+39.3
IBB p	270	+108	+39.3
IBB p	270	+108	+39.3
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IBB p	270	+108	+39.3
IBB p	270	+108	+39.3
IBB p	270	+108	+39.3

Land, Building, Citrus	Volume	Change	% Change
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
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Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2
Clal Comp	935	30	+3.2

Mortgage Banks	Volume	Change	% Change
Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3
Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3
Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3
Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3
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Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3
Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3
Adanim 0.1	1648	87	+5.3

Insurance	Volume	Change	% Change
Arayeh	1510	184	+12.2
Arayeh	1510	184	+12.2
Arayeh	1510	184	+12.2
Arayeh	1510	184	+12.2
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Arayeh	1510	184	+12.2

Industrials	Volume	Change	% Change
Agan Chem	637	186	+29.3
Agan Chem	637	186	+29.3
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Agan Chem	637	186	+29.3

Services & Utilities	Volume	Change	% Change
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
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Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1
Galei Zohar	331	30	+9.1

Poland defers payment	Volume	Change	% Change
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0
Warsaw	100	10	+10.0

Bank of Israel exchange rates	Rate
March 31, 1983	IS
U.S. dollar	39.5808
British sterling	58.4213
German mark	16.3287
French franc	5.4444
Dutch guilder	14.4852
Swiss franc	19.0224
Swedish krona	5.2781
Norwegian krone	7.2333
Danish krone	32.1337
Australian dollar	34.1958
South African rand	36.1472
Belgian franc (10)	8.2148
Austrian schilling (10)	23.2220
Italian lire (1,000)	2.7398
Japanese yen (1,000)	16.5662
Jordanian dinar	109.64
Lebanese pound	9.49
Egyptian pound	34.6332

U.S. seen rebounding from recession

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. government's index of leading indicators, a key tool in economic forecasting, rose 1.4 per cent last month after an unusually large jump of 3.5 per cent in January, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

The February report provided more proof that the U.S. economy is gradually rebounding from the recession which began in July 1981, the deepest slump since the 1930s depression. But economists warned that the latest figure might mean the economic recovery remained fragile.

A sharp advance in the money supply contributed most to the overall increase in the index of leading indicators, which is designed to foreshadow economic trends. Comprised of 10 measurements

of various economic activity, the February report showed that seven components, including such items as new business formations, housing starts and stock market prices, contributed to the latest advance.

But economists warned that recent gains in the money supply would not continue indefinitely. The Federal Reserve Board is widely expected to slow down money supply growth to avoid a resurgence in inflation, which has slowed to a snail's pace. The Consumer Price Index fell 0.2 per cent in February.

Private economist David Cross said the moderate February increase corrected the unusually large January jump of 3.5 per cent, the largest advance since July 1980, and should be viewed very, very suspiciously because it was strongly influenced by the money data.

Saudi Arabia halves pipeline charges

JEDDAH (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia has halved transportation charges through the \$1.6 billion Trans-Arabian Oil Pipeline because its use has been falling off, a senior Saudi oil official was quoted yesterday as saying.

Abdul-Hadi Taher, governor of the state oil firm Petromin, said the kingdom would temporarily charge 25 cents a barrel to pump crude to Xanbu on the Red Sea coast from the oil-rich eastern province, the Saudi Gazette newspaper reported.

The newspaper said the kingdom would not renew a contract with Mobil Overseas Pipeline Company to operate the 1,200 km pipeline, when it expired at the end of this year. Dr. Taher said this was part of a policy of reducing dependence on foreign companies.

Oil executives argued that the former 50 cent charge was far higher than the cost of transporting crude round the Arabian Peninsula by tanker and use of the pipeline fell.

The pipeline, inaugurated by King Fahd in January, has a daily capacity of 1.85 million barrels.

Poland defers payment
WARSAW. (Reuters) — Representatives of leading Western creditor banks yesterday wound up two days of preliminary talks on deferring payment of Poland's commercial debts due in 1983. Some \$4.5b. owed to Western banks out of Poland's estimated hard currency debt of more than \$25b. were refinanced in 1981 and 1982.

The Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies has estimated Polish debts to the West due this year at \$1.2b. and in 1984 at \$600 million, not including interest.

Government sources said Turkey was seeking \$300 million to \$400m. under the new credit, which they said was agreed in principle by the IMF during a visit to Washington last month by Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu. It would only be taken up if problems in the balance of payments forced the government to do so, the sources said.

Investment & Holding	Volume	Change	% Change
Unico	1565	19	+1.2
Unico	1565	19	+1.2
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Unico	1565	19	+1.2
Unico	1565	19	+1.2
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GRAND FASHION SHOW

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HOLLAND	GULDEN	14.4207	14.5657
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Nissan 18, 5743 • Jamadi-Than 18, 1403

Moscow's smoke signal

ON THE SURFACE, at least, the Kremlin's "warning" to Israel Wednesday is a belligerent statement calculated to heighten Middle East tensions.

The allegation that Israel is making undisguised military preparations for a "piratical strike" against Syria is itself an undisguised falsehood. It is ominously reminiscent of the Soviet warnings to Syria against an incipient Israeli aggression that helped spark the Six Day War. Israel's authoritative stand on the issue of war or peace with Syria was stated by Defence Minister Moshe Arens in the Knesset two weeks ago. Israel, Mr. Arens said, is not interested in war with Syria. On the contrary, it wants to make peace with that country.

At the same time the defence minister could not fail to observe that the deployment of Soviet-made — and, as is well-known, Soviet-manned — SA-5 missiles inside Syria was "certainly not a stabilizing move." How destabilizing a move it was could be inferred from a report published by the Egyptian magazine *October* last week. The report quoted a senior Soviet official as predicting a war between Israel and Syria sometime in the spring.

The official Soviet statement seems to underline that prediction, by placing the blame for the war in advance on Israel. Pre-emption of the attack, it appears to suggest, would be Syria's right, which the "socialist countries" would back to the hilt.

To counter Israel's "threats," it is claimed, Syria has lately resorted to some unspecified "purely defensive measures." These are presumably the Soviet SAM-5s, though the statement from Moscow on Wednesday did not, of course, mention them. The range of these missiles is wide enough to cover much of Israel, and surely South Lebanon. Depending on how Syria's self-defence is defined, the missiles could be fired by their Soviet crews at Israeli reconnaissance planes over South Lebanon with a view to deterring "aggression."

Whether or not it comes to this, the Kremlin statement seems to warn that it might. The outgoing Chief of Staff, Rafael Eitan, said publicly last month that if that were to happen Israel would counter by knocking the missiles out. "It makes no difference to us who operates the missiles, Syrians or Russians," he added. What Moscow may now be implying is that it should make a difference.

But it may also be hinting that, if a blow-up with unpredictable consequences is to be avoided, the Soviet Union must be invited to join the Middle East diplomatic process.

The tendency in Jerusalem is to view the Soviet statement largely in that light. The interpretation is not entirely unreasonable. To deliberately provoke hostilities between Syria and Israel at this time would be to undermine any Soviet effort at restoring a measure of understanding with the United States. A Soviet bid for a return to the centre of the Middle East diplomatic arena, on the other hand, would be fully in keeping with Soviet policy.

In exchange for acceptance of this Soviet bid, the Kremlin might in fact be prepared to rein Syria in. The SAM-5s would in that case act as guarantees against the Soviet patron's being dragged by its client into unwanted adventures.

The price of the Soviet Union's return as a major actor into the region's politics would, however, pose a direct threat to America's current near monopoly of initiative. This would not necessarily advance the prospects of peace, and it would certainly not be in accord with Israel's interests.

Land Day lessons

By YOSEF GOELL

TO ASK how serious the Arab Land Day demonstrations were this week in Israel and in the West Bank is to ask whether the glass is half full or half empty.

On the one hand it would seem, according to reports from the field, that the quantitative incidence of violent behaviour marking this year's Land Day was somewhat less than in previous years.

On the other hand, the fact that such a large part of the violence around what began in 1976 as the protest of an Israel Arab minority occurred in the occupied territories, and that PLO flags and slogans were flaunted in central Galilee, the very heart of Israel itself, would indicate that an institutionalized escalation has taken place.

The violence and stone-throwing on the West Bank can be explained primarily by the fact that March 30 has become a name day, much like Balfour Day and November 29, the date on which the UN General Assembly decided to establish a Jewish state in part of a partitioned Palestine. These are set "festivals" for the venting of Palestinian nationalist spleen against the hated Zionist movement and the Israel to which it gave birth.

AMONG ISRAEL'S Arabs, two developments are worthy of note. As has been the case in the past, and as it is in the West Bank too, youngsters — teenagers and young unmarried — have been in the forefront of the anti-Israeli radicalism. Middle-aged and elderly Arabs — both men and women — have generally stood back from these violent outbursts.

In a way this would seem to be reassuring, on the assumption that most teenagers do eventually grow up, and may be expected to settle down into a less demonstrative passivity with advancing years. The catch in this argument is that at the present time, and apparently for the

better part of the rest of the century, the Arab population will be made up of an inordinately large number of young people given to political volatility.

It should always be remembered that the most important sociological characteristic of Israel's Arabs is the median age of slightly above 15. This means that half Israel's Arabs are 15 years old or less, and close to two-thirds are below 20.

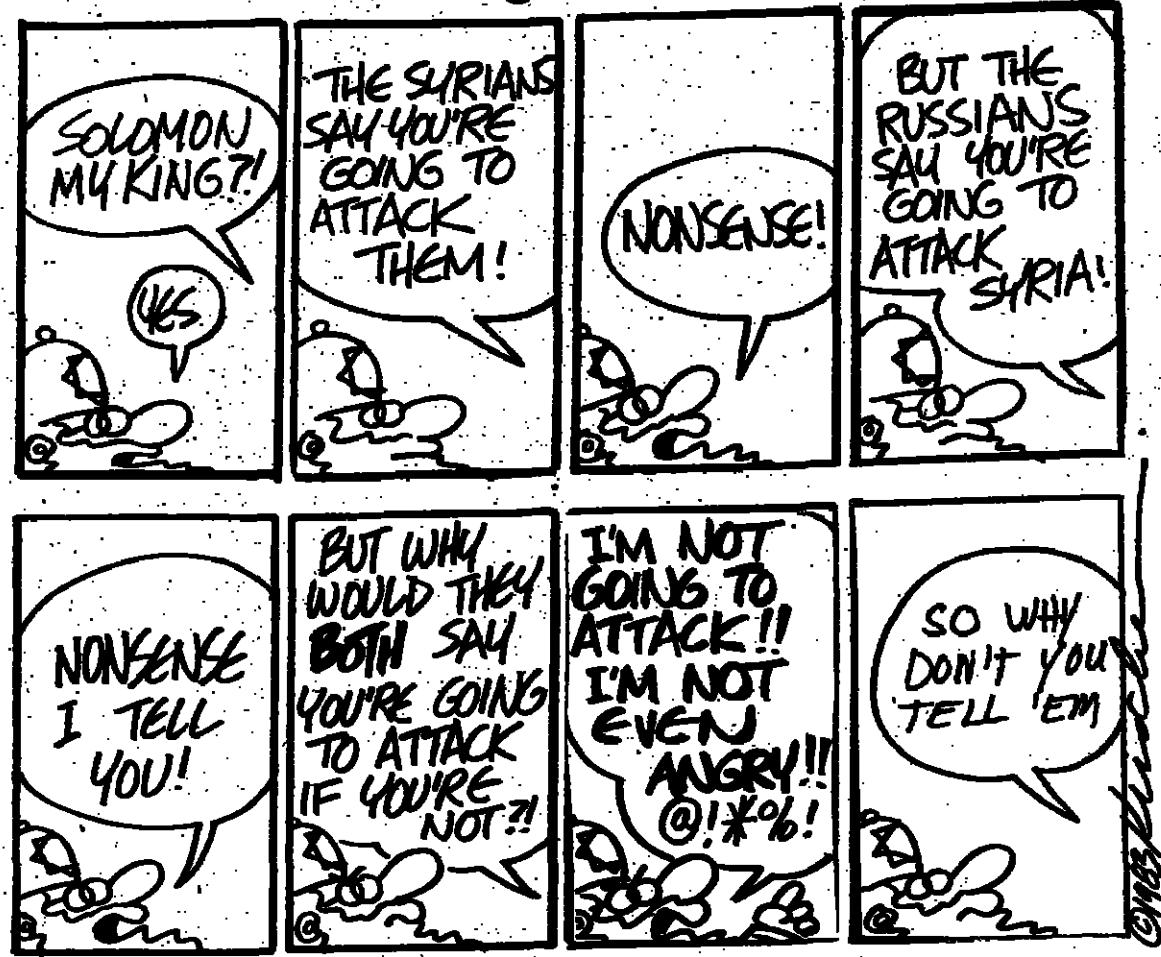
This fact is coupled with the extraordinary rapidity of the progress of Israel's Arabs in formal educational attainments and in financial well-being and independence from parents. What this means politically is that young Arabs, and especially boys and young men, who with their new-found education are more aware than ever of their nationalist emotions, are also freer than ever of parental control, which in the 28 years prior to 1976 was the main factor keeping Israel's Arabs quiet.

THE OTHER domestic development highlighted by this week's Land Day was the impressive role of the local Arab leadership — primarily that associated with the Labour Party, but also to some extent that identified with Rakah, the Arab-dominated communist party — in imposing definite limits on the violence and the provocative demonstrations.

There is definitely a feeling that more and more local Arab leaders are coming of age politically. This itself is the result of a developing sophistication that has grown out of better education and of Israel's general democratic ethos that has rubbed off on the Arab population.

While Israel's Arabs have always had the vote, and have always used it, ever since independence and despite the continuing Arab-Israeli war, one of the basic facts of Israeli politics is that duly elected Arab MKs were always effectively frozen

The Friday Dry Bones



out of the apportionment of political power. In this sense, the Arab sector has always been a population that was acted on rather than one that applied its own muscle on the political system.

It is ironic that the political coming of age of a growing number of Arab political leaders should coincide with the rise to power of the most chauvinistic elements among Israel's Jewish polity. But irony or no, this is a fact that must be taken into account by both groups.

For the up-and-coming group of Arab mayors, this means that if they hope to lead their people successfully in solving their very urgent problems of daily existence, they must also provide the lead in deflecting their followers from politics of provocation.

ONE MAY well understand the emotional affinity of Israel's Arabs for the Palestinian cause. But espousing it openly and provocatively

in Israel, as by the waving of PLO flags and the chanting of "We will liberate Arab Galilee with our blood and spirit," can only lead to a hardening of Jewish sensibilities in the face of justified Arab demands on issues such as housing, education, industrialization and overall integration into Israel.

This is admittedly a most difficult feat to pull off. Israel is today ruled by Jewish political forces that tend to be rather insensitive to Arab needs and sensibilities. But there is still an important element in Israel's polity and society that is sensitive to these needs. Projecting an image of growing domestic Arab radicalism on the issue of identification with the cause of the PLO can only serve to discourage and even stifle these elements.

The lesson to be learned by the Jewish leadership is that the Israeli Arabs will no longer be the quiescent population they were in the '50s and '60s. The typical Jewish

stance towards the Jewish state's Arab minority has been one of obliviousness, neglect, and denial of the existence of the problem, rather than animosity.

Israel's Arab population is nearly as large as the Orthodox Jewish community, and perhaps four times as large as the ultra-Orthodox. The fact that Arab political leaders have been unable to get their act together in the past should not be taken as a guarantee that they will not succeed in doing so in the future.

There is, of course, a very real possibility that both populations are moving towards a collision course. But there is also the possibility that responsible leaders on both sides, aware of the dangers and of the interests we share as inhabitants of this tiny country, will step back from such a confrontation and turn over a new leaf in Arab-Jewish relations.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

READERS' LETTERS

TOURISM TO ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Those of us who keep in touch with Israel hear that tourism is down, hotel rooms empty and the economy suffering from this loss of tourist revenue.

I see no advertisement in the press here for moderately priced tours to Israel. I see that silly pseudo-romantic couple on a balcony and the silly couple striding on the sands of Caesarea before the Roman aqueduct. These posed photographs accompany prose stressing Israel as a beach resort.

The United States has two oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, with long, long coastlines. It has the Gulf of Mexico. It is close to the Caribbean. Those who want to lie on beaches can do so at any time or on a Caribbean Island, which are much cheaper to get to than Israel.

Advertisements for super bargains in hotel packages usually involve Israel's most expensive hotels and, the small print explains breakfast is not included and there is a 15% per cent service charge, plus an extra 50 per cent for singles.

REHABILITATION CENTRE THREATENED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The Jerusalem Centre for Drug Misuse Intervention is slated for closure on April 15 and all the staff have received dismissal notices.

This is a unique institution, that has the relaxed atmosphere of a club. The innovative approach to treatment was created by the director, Dr. Shimon Einstein, a man with considerable experience in drug addiction, whom the "junkies" trust and respect. Free of charge, the patients receive psychotherapy, legal services, the use of kitchen and showers and medication. In return, they are encouraged to give up the habit, to work and study and to help each other. Treatment is a long-term process. The Centre has a

record of success in the rehabilitation of drug addicts from all walks of life.

It would be a national shame to allow this Centre to close for lack of funds. If we do, we close the door of hope to many of our citizens who have nowhere else to turn.

As an American student, this visit to Israel for the World Conference has been a most special occasion. In recent months, it seems that it's been all too rare that world Jewry has stood in solidarity.

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PENN FRIENDS

VICENTE GUERRERO of R. I. Box 206A, La Feria, Texas 77559, is a student at Pan American University who would like to correspond with Israelis in order to exchange stamps, postcards, pictures and souvenirs.

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WORLD CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The opening session of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry was indeed a beautiful occasion. No words can accurately describe the heartfelt feelings that came when the leaders of Israel and world Jewry stood before us, while a troop of youngsters carried the flags of Israel and the world on stage, as a choir of Russian immigrants sang the nation's national anthem. For those precious moments we were one. We stood in solidarity with our oppressed brethren trapped behind the closed doors of the Soviet Union. And we stood united as one people with a common cause.

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LACK OF INCENTIVE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As a new immigrant and young physician from the United States, I am proud to have joined the ranks of the striking doctors in Israel. I have seen private medicine as practiced in the U.S. and I have seen socialized medicine as practiced here in Israel. Although the calibre of medicine is equally high, the health delivery care system in Israel is, at best, adequate and, at worst, redundant and inefficient. Little thought is given to cost-effectiveness since everything is "free" anyway — whether it be drugs, hospitalization or doctors' services.

As to the principal players in the scenario — the doctors themselves — they have been overworked and underpaid for too many years and the futility of their position is omnipresent in their struggle today. Every future doctor, whether in America or Israel, enters medical school prepared for years of study, deprivation of leisure time and a

temporary lack of income.

The difference between America and Israel is that the U.S. student knows that, at the end of his training, he will command the respect and economic recompense due his experience and responsibility.

In Israel, the situation is the reverse, bordering on the absurd. The young physician is expected to work for minimum wages, spend hours in overtime and night duty and struggle for a place in a pyramid structure of power, if he wishes to stay on the staff of a hospital. Tenure is granted after five years of residency and three years of seniority only to a select few because of the shortage of slots in the hospital, despite the fact that the number of patients per doctor continues to rise yearly.

Lack of incentive, be it money, position or self-respect, is what has demoralized the doctor in Israel today.

GILA BUCKMAN, M.D.
Petah Tikva.

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POSTSCRIPTS

PS MARGALIT ERHARD of Ramat Gan, having read Liora Moriel's article on Shimon "Kushi" Rimmon in *The Jerusalem Post* recently, sent him a letter in which she recounts her own visit to Petra in 1941.

Writes Erhard: "During the war there were almost no hostilities between Arabs and Jews, so 30 'Yekkim' from Rehavia and some from Tel Aviv decided to make a trip to Petra. We hired six Arab taxis and drove to Amman early in the morning across the Allenby Bridge. As far as I remember, Amman was then a small village with a Roman theatre."

Erhard recalls that they drove through the desert to Na'an, where they stayed at a khan. At dinner-time, a dagger-bearing man appeared and, as it turned out, he was a German Jewish refugee. Apparently, there were several Jews in the Jordanian army then.

She ends her letter on an optimistic note: "Now I am an old woman, but I still hope to see the day when my children will be able to visit our neighbours as welcome guests."

PS THE VISUAL Arts Centre in Beersheba is all set to go out to the dunes near the Egyptian border once again to create another "sand project." Last year, the students and their teachers set up sails in the sand. This year's project will be ladders in the sand, although an alternative group has decided to do individual projects on the side.

Because of the winter and delayed spring, the happening has been postponed from March to May.

PS AN AUSTRIAN vagrant caught cooking onion soup over Berlin's "Eternal Flame" recently landed in jail for violating West German insult laws.

Authorities said it was the second offence for the unidentified chef, who got off with just a warning when he previously tried to whip up a batch of dumplings over the flame.

The flame, which burns in a small plaza, was lit by Theodor Heuss, who was federal president from 1949-59. It is supposed to burn until the two Germans are reunited.

Nearby residents called police when they spotted the Austrian heating up a soup pot filled with two kilos of onions.

Violation of the insult law carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison.

PS SOME get too much and some don't get enough. Music and amateur science are being used in a vain attempt to bring rain to the parched south Indian city of Madras, where people have come to blows as they queue all night for water.

The *Statesman* newspaper says that a lengthy concert by a celebrated local violinist had failed to stir the rain gods into action. Now a local bank clerk claimed to be using a telephone or amateur radio transmitter to send coded electronic impulses to the heavens requesting rain.

The *Statesman* accused the city fathers of relying on magic and the occult instead of taking practical steps to relieve the water shortage caused by scanty winter rains.

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